The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XX. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1845. No. 2690.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. WM BALL *and* MR. ALFRED FAIRFAX, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. WM. TRESS, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR HUGH TAYLOR, *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. THOMAS W. PALMER, Deputy Postmaster, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, *Cassilis and Merton;* MR. STEPHEN NUTTER, *Queanbeyan;* MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* MR. MICHAEL DOYLE, *Berrima;* MR. ROBERT DAVISON, *for the District of Yass;* MR. THOMAS DOWSE, *Moreton Bay;* MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Musclebrook;* MR. HORATIO TOZER, *Port Macquarie;* MR. HENRY ALDERSON, *Clarence River;* MR. J. B. RUNDLE, *Murrurundi;* MR. W. H. MORTIMER, *Port Phillip;* MR. WILLIAM BARNERD RHODES *Wellington, Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice, and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid, or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to;—

In Sydney.—The Subscription is 15s. per quarter, or £3 per annum; if paid *in advance*, an allowance of ten per cent. is made. No new Subscribers can be received without paying in advance.

In the Country.—The Subscription is 17s. 6d. per quarter, or £3 10s. per annum; if paid *in advance*, an allowance of ten per cent. is made. No new Subscribers can be received without paying in advance. The Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

MURRURUNDI.

MR. J. B. RUNDLE having been appointed the Agent for this Journal, in the above district, all persons indebted to the proprietors are requested to settle their accounts with him as speedily as possible. Those of long standing will be sued for, unless paid by the early part of January.

December 4.

PLEASURE TRIP BY STEAM TO THE HEADS.

THE *ROSE*, Steamer, R. L. Pattison, Commander, being under engagement to tow out the *Hindoo* To-morrow, Saturday, the 27th December, will leave the Hunter River Wharf at 11 o'clock A.M.

Fares, 3s. each.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.

Hunter River Wharf. 10037

STEAMER TO WOLLONGONG.

AT the request of several residents in the district, the *KANGAROO*, steam-packet, will leave for Wollongong THIS (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at ten o'clock, in lieu of Saturday morning.

Kellick's Wharf, 10,035

FOR MORETON BAY,

THE STEAM-PACKET *SOVEREIGN*, H. Cape, commander, will leave for South Brisbane, on Monday evening, punctually at eight o'clock.

Notice.—Goods cannot be received after five o'clock on Saturday, and Passengers will please pay their fares at the Office, previous to the hour of sailing.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.

Hunter River Wharf. 10070

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

FOR TWOFOLD BAY, MELBOURNE, AND LAUNCESTON.

THE STEAM SHIP *SHAMROCK* will leave for the above Ports This Morning, (Friday), at 10 o'clock.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.

Hunter River Wharf, December 26. 10,069

FOR PORTLAND BAY VIA MELBOURNE,

THE Clipper Schooner *VANGUARD*, hourly expected, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

Packet Office, 468, George-street. 9706

FOR AUCKLAND.

TO SAIL ON THE 6TH JANUARY.

THE Fine Teak Ship *JANET*, A1, 384 tons, D. Dring, Commander. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to the owner, on board; or to

J. B. METCALFE.

December 23. 9897

FOR BAY OF ISLANDS AND AUCKLAND.

THE fine new schooner *PROVIDENCE*, Captain M'Cook, is detained until Monday next, the 29th instant. For freight or passage apply on board, at Kellick's Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 468, George-street

9886

FOR PORT NICHOLSON AND NELSON.

THE fine new brigantine *STAR OF CHINA*, 112 tons register, John Wood, master, is again laid on for the above ports, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to

JOHN GIBLETT, 290, Pitt-street.

10,072

FOR TAHITI,

CALLING AT AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

THE fine fast-sailing barque *ISABELLA ANNA*, 300 tons burthen, William Rogers, commander, is under engagement to sail on the 26th instant.

For freight or passage apply to

ISAAC SIMMONS, Queen's-place, Lower George-street.

9886

TO SAIL ON OR BEFORE THE 1ST JANUARY, 1846, FOR

MANILA AND HONGKONG,

THE new clipper-brig *FLIBBERTY*, 129 tons, coppered and copper fastened, Thomas Grierson, Commander.

This fast-sailing vessel will meet with no detention, and will sail positively on the day appointed. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, at Campbell's Wharf; or, to

COOPER AND HOLT.

BARQUE "HINDOO," J. B. BEARD, MASTER, FOR LONDON.

PASSENGERS are requested to be on board on SATURDAY, 27th December, by 11 o'clock, as the vessel will be towed to sea at 12 o'clock on that day.

10,023 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE SHIP *THOMAS LOWRY*. John Graham, commander. For freight and passage apply to

7348 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing first-class ship *ENTERPRISE*, 338 tons register, W. Wright, commander, has now a considerable portion of her cargo on board, and will sail about 10th January; has superior accommodations for cabin passengers. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

December 20. 9785

FOR LONDON.

THE fine, first-class, frigate-built ship *St. GEORGE*, 605 tons register, John Jones, commander.

This ship is well known in the trade, has superior accommodations for passengers, and carries a surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, & CO., Spring-street.

November 12. 7422

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE FINE SHIP *HOOGHLY*, being under engagement to take the mail, will sail positively 1st January.

Has one poop cabin, one stern, and two side cabins between decks disengaged.

For freight or passage apply to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO., Spring-street.

9619

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL IN ALL JANUARY.

THE fast-sailing first-class British-built Ship *JOHNSTONE*, 435 tons register, T. B. Harrison, commander, will meet with quick despatch, having a large portion of her cargo engaged.

This ship affords a most eligible opportunity to passengers or shippers, having made her voyage to Port Phillip in 91 days.

For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply to

BUCHANAN AND CO., or, to ROBERT GRAHAM, Jamison-street.

9185

LONDON DIRECT.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE A1 BARQUE *JANE GOUDIE* will sail on the 1st January, 1846, wind and weather permitting.

For freight and passage apply to the Commander, on board; or to

R. RAMSAY, SENIOR, AND CO.

This vessel carries an experienced Surgeon. 8772

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HAVING ROOM FOR A FEW BALES OF WOOL TO FILL UP.

THE fine first-class brig *ELIZA KINCAID*, J. M'Whirter, Commander. Will be ready to take wool on board about the 6th January, and will sail within ten days of that date.

For freight apply to

2798 DONALDSON AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

TO SAIL IN THE EARLY PART OF FEBRUARY.

THE first-class British-built ship *EQUESTRIAN*, 800 tons register, J. L. Spence, Commander. Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodations. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board; or to

8702 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE FIRST-CLASS SHIP *ANGELINA*, 433 tons, Edward Goldsmith, Commander.

This vessel having her dead weight engaged will meet with quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain Goldsmith, or to

9277 R. TOWNS

FOR LONDON.

THE fast sailing barque *TROPIC*, 382 tons register, Charles Robertson, commander, will be ready to receive cargo in ten days. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO., OR, TO GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

December 18. 9658

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fast-sailing first-class brig *GAZELLE*, 242 tons register, J. Ramsay, Commander.

Has now a considerable portion of her cargo on board, and will sail the end of this month.

Has good accommodations for cabin passengers. Apply to Buchanan and Co.; or to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

December 20. 9784

FOR HULL DIRECT.

THE first-class British-built Barque *DUBLIN*, R. S. Wakefield, Commander, will sail the first week in March. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board; or to

9637 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE river built ship *SURPRISE*, Captain Miller, 500 tons register. Apply to the master, on board; or to

CAMPBELL AND CO., Campbell's Wharf.

December 18. 9615

FOR SALE.

THE fine fast-sailing new Schooner the *SQUATTER*, 70 tons builder's measurement, built by Mr. Nicholson, Manning River, (who built the fine brig *Benjamin Boyd*), of the very best materials, and is copper fastened. This vessel has been built expressly for the colonial trade, and only draws 7 feet water with full cargo. For further particulars apply to the owner, on board, at the Albion Wharf; or to

BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD, Harrington-street.

9783

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

OPEN EVERY MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

THE public is most respectfully informed that, Mr. F. GIBSON having purchased the interest formerly held by Mr. KNIGHT in this establishment, the Proprietorship will, in future, be under the names of

MESSRS. WYATT AND GIBSON.

During the short recess, the interior of the Theatre has been newly painted, and will RE-OPEN for the Summer Season

THIS EVENING, DECEMBER 26.

In addition to the established favourites of the last season, several new engagements have been made, and the present Company, it is presumed, will be found the most efficient ever yet presented to the Australian Public.

Mr. Lazar (his first appearance these three seasons), Mr. Simes, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. F. Howson, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Saville, Mr. Arabin, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Grove, Mr. Torning (his first appearance these two years), Mr. Hambleton (his first appearance these two years), Mr. Fitzgerald, (his first appearance these three years), Mr. Collins, Mr. Riley, Mr. Douglass, and Master Chambers.

Mrs. O'Flaherty, Mrs. Stirling, Madame Carandini, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Ximenes, Madame Torning (her first appearance these three seasons), Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Thomson, Madame Veilburn, Mrs. Douglass, Miss E. Griffiths, Miss F. Griffiths, and Miss Kelk.

The Curtain will rise to the National Anthem, "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN," (with additional verses), to be sung by the entire strength of the Company. After which, an OCCASIONAL ADDRESS will be spoken by Mr. GRIFFITHS.

The Evening's Entertainments will commence with (for the first time) a Grand Comic Pantomime, with entirely new Scenery, Machinery, Dresses, Tricks, and Transformations, &c., entitled

JACK AND THE BEAN STALK:

OR,

HARLEQUIN OGRE.

The Music, by Mr. Gibbs. Machinery, by Mr. Healy. Scenery, by Mr. Roberts. Dresses, Properties, and Decorations, by Mr. Simes. The whole produced under the direction of Mr. Lazar.

Jack, afterwards Harlequin .. Mr. Fitzgerald (his first appearance these three years)
Dollomopsey (the Ogre's cook) afterwards Clown.. Mr. Torning
Squallosquatto (Jack's mother) afterwards Pantaloon.. Mr Douglass
Tulip (a captive to the Ogre) afterwards Columbine.. Madame Torning
Bean Blossom (Queen of the Fairies).. Madame Carandini.

(Other Characters, see bills of the day.)

In the course of the Pantomime will be exhibited fifteen new scenes, *and a splendid MOVING PANORAMA*, comprising the following Views of Sydney Harbour:—Miller's Point, from the Flag-staff, with the Architect's House; Parramatta River, Goat Island, &c., French Consul's, the Lord Nelson Hotel, and Billy Blue's Point, Fort-street, Port Jackson, Macquarie Fort, Government House, and Garden Island, concluding with the New Custom House, and Circular Wharf.

A favourite song, by Mrs. Stirling.
Cupid Pas Seul, by Master Chambers.
The celebrated Jim Brown, who has kindly volunteered his services, will sing his popular Nigger song.

To conclude with, for the first time in this colony, a laughable Farce, called

BINKS, THE BAGMAN.

Binks (the Bagman) ...... Mr. F. Howson.
Kit Crimmins (landlord of the "Admiral Benbow") .... Mr. Simes.
Jack Robinson .. Mr. Hambleton, his first appearance these two years.
Mrs. Crimmins .... Mrs Gibbs.
Mary Moggs (the housemaid) Mrs. Wallace.
Mrs. Robinson .... Mrs. Thomson.

Doors will be opened at seven o'clock, and performance to commence at half-past seven o'clock precisely. Dress Circle 3s. 6d.; Half price 2s.; Upper Circle 2s.; Half-price 1s.; Pit 1s.; Gallery 6d. No Half-price to Pit or Gallery.

Boxes may be obtained upon application at the Box Office, "Victoria Hotel," Pitt-street.

Leader of the Orchestra, Mr. Gibbs; Mechanist, Mr. Hely; Scene Painter, Mr. Roberts; Prompter, Mr. Douglass.
Stage Manager, Mr. J. Lazar.
Acting Manager, Mr. T. Simes.

VIVAT REGINA.

NEW YEAR'S BALL.

MR. J. CLARK begs leave to announce that his Annual Ball will take place at his New Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, on Thursday, the 1st January, 1846.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Clark only. 9612

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their drafts on London.

J. P. ROBINSON, Resident Director.

Office, 9, Church-hill. 9866

FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN.

ILLAWARRA LODGE OF UNANIMITY AND CONCORD.

THE MASONIC BRETHREN are particularly requested to attend at the "Illawarra Hotel," Dapto, on Saturday the 27th December next, when the above Lodge will be opened at high 12, according to ancient custom.

A Dinner will be provided, and on table at 4 o'clock, P.M. Tickets to be had of the following stewards, viz: Brothers Addison, Sheaffe, Way, and Westmacott; also, at Brother Brown's, "Illawarra Hotel," Dapto; and at Brother Clarke's, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. Visiting Brothers and Strangers are respectfully invited.

The proprietors and managers of the *Kangaroo* steamer have been kind enough to say that the above vessel will leave Kellick's Wharf, Sydney, for Wollongong, on Friday night the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, for the accommodation of those Brethren and Friends who intend honouring the above Lodge with their company on that occasion.

The Brethren of the I. L. U. C. have issued cards of invitation to a Ball and Supper, at Brother Brown's Hotel, Dapto, for Tuesday, the 30th December, 1845—dancing to commence at 8 P.M., at which they will be happy to see their Brethren Families, and Friends, to whom cards of invitation have been sent.

AUSTRALASIAN SUGAR COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, work having been resumed at the Company's Manufactury, at Canterbury, they are now prepared to execute orders for the various qualities of refined sugars.

EDWARD KNOX, Manager.

397, Pitt street, December 22. 10018

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 22nd December, 1845.

REQUIRED for the public Service—
40 GOOD WORKING BULLOCKS
25 DRAUGHT HORSES or MULES

Tenders for the above will be received at this office until Monday, the 29th instant, at noon, and the lowest tender, if approved of, will be accepted, subject to the decision of the board to be held on the animals.

The tenders to be sealed, and *in duplicate*, marked "Tenders for Working Bullocks," "Horses" or "Mules," as the case may be. For further particulars apply at this office.

T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen

9879

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 22nd December, 1845.

NOTICE is hereby given, that tenders will be received at this Office, until Monday, the 29th instant, at noon, for the conveyance hence to New Zealand of a detachment of the Royal Artillery, consisting of—

2 officers
29 rank and file, with } more or less.
70 tons of stores

Also for about
40 working bullocks
25 horses or mules.

Provisions for the detachment of troops, and forage for the cattle, will be put on board by the Commissariat.

The tenders to be sealed, and *in duplicate*, the service being marked thereon, specifying distinctly the rate required for the conveyance of the officers (with or without table found), for the men, and for each ton of stores, and the price per head for the conveyance of the cattle.

Parties tendering can offer for the whole or a portion of the service, it being optional with the undersigned to accept the tender considered most advantageous and convenient for the public.

9891 T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 23rd December, 1844.

UNTIL further notice, Tenders for Bills, to be drawn by the undersigned on Her Majesty's Treasury, at thirty days sight, will be received at this Office every Thursday, at noon, the most favourable of which, if approved of, will be accepted.

No Tenders will be received unless sealed, and *in duplicate*, marked "*Tenders for Bills.*"

T. W RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.

557

GOVERNMENT STOCK AT MORETON BAY,

CONSISTING OF

12,115

(TWELVE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN)

EWES, WETHERS, LAMBS, AND RAMS,

THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT,

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY JOHN BLACKMAN,

ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1846,

AT HIS ROOMS, 489, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY,

At 12 o'clock precisely.

RETURN OF SHEEP, the property of the Crown, at Moreton Bay, arranged for sale, as per muster of 8th November, 1845, viz.:

EWES AND LAMBS.

Lot No. 1.
1218 Ewes, 4 years old } with 471 male lambs
5431 ,, 3 ,, } 484 female ,,

Lot No 2.
650 ,, 3 ,, } with 325 male ,,
368 ,, 2 ,, } 320 female ,,
87 ,, 4 ,,

Lot No. 3.
1025 ,, 3 ,, } with 472 male ,,
61 ,, 4 ,, } 495 female ,,
105 ,, 2 ,,

Lot No. 4.
1261 Maiden Ewes, 1 year old

WETHERS.

Lot No. 5.
1164 Wethers, 1 year old
Lot No. 6.
1593 ,, 3 years old
Lot No. 7.
1160 ,, 4 years old
Lot No. 8.
407 ,, 5 years old
364 ,, 2 years old

RAMS.

Lot No. 9.
24 Rams, aged, bred by Messrs. Leslie
Lot No. 10.
26 ,, 2 years old, bred by Mr. Rucker
Lot No. 11.
20 ,, 2 ,, bred by ,,
Lot No. 12.
20 ,, 1 ,, bred by Government
Lot No. 13.
14 ,, 1 ,, bred by ,,

The Ewe Flocks commenced to Lamb on the 30th August.

The sheep are all "in good condition," and the greater part of the four and five year old Wethers are fit for the butcher.

N.B.—Persons who may at the approaching sale purchase not less than 1000 (one thousand) sheep will be allowed until the 31st day of May to remove them from the runs on which they are now depasturing.

TERMS, CASH. 9066

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, PITT-STREET.

ON THURSDAY, the 1st of January, 1846, the above Church will be opened for Public Worship; when TWO SERMONS will be preached—in the morning by

The Rev. Dr. ROSS: Service to commence at eleven o'clock.

In the evening by

The Rev. D. J. DRAPER: Service to commence at seven o'clock.

On the following Sabbath, the 4th of January, 1846,

The Rev. Dr. ROSS will preach in the morning: Service to commence at eleven o'clock

The Rev. B. QUAIFE, of Parramatta, will preach in the afternoon at half-past three o'clock. And

The Rev. JOHN SAUNDERS, in the evening, at seven o'clock.

A Collection will be made after each of the above Services, towards defraying the expense of building the Church 10,038

MR. HATCH at this, the close of the year, repeats underneath, the advertisement as published by him on his commencing his present establishment.

Vacation will commence on Monday 22nd December, and school will reopen on Thursday, 8th January.

Tuesday, December 16.

MR. HENRY JOHN HATCH, of Magdalene College, Cambridge, having taken HEREFORD HOUSE, Glebe, is fully prepared to receive a limited number of Boarders.

Mr. Hatch has engaged the best masters for Dancing, Drawing, Music, and French; while the Classics, Mathematics, and all other requisites for a gentleman's education will be under the superintendence of himself and competent assistants.

In every material respect the system observed at Eton College will be followed out, with the experience which Mr. Hatch has derived from his having been a student for seven years in that establishment, previous to his entering the University.

Mr. H. has made every preparation to ensure the comfort of his pupils in the house, and feels that it is almost unnecessary to call attention to the situation of Hereford House, its retired position, and the extent of the grounds attached, affording ample opportunity for the exercise of manly and healthy amusement.

TERMS:—

For Boarders under 10 years of age, 50 guineas per annum
,, ,, above 10 years of age, 60 guineas per annum
For day Pupils under 10 years of age, 16 guineas per annum
,, ,, above 10 years of age, 20 guineas per annum.

The above charges will include every possible demand, except books and extra masters.

Day Pupils from Sydney will, if required, be brought out and taken home each day in a covered carriage. 9475

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE,

AND

SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Ninety-second Number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Imports for the week; Clearances; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Out-ports, England, Port Phillip, Portland Bay, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, Tahiti, Swan River, and King George's Sound; Ships laid on for England; Ships Loading for England; Vessels expected in Sydney; Colonial Whalers at Sea; Vessels laid on in London for these Colonies; Tables of Rates upon Vessels at the Port of Sydney; the schooner *Frolic*; the Surveying Squadron; Sunken Rock off the Karori Stream, near Terrawhitte; the Arctic Expedition; Notice to Mariners—Banks' Straits; the English Mails; General Order; Destruction of Pirates; Post-Office Packets to the United Kingdom; Loss of the *Maid of Athens*. Commercial—Export Market; Colonial Produce; Produce received Coastwise; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Tallow, Hides, &c.; Prices of Wool, Tallow, &c.; Hobart Town Markets; Price Current, &c.

TERMS:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto..........	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX, Proprietors.

*** Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the mornings of publication. Terms same as for the *Morning Herald*.

REMOVED TO 452, GEORGE-STREET, NEAR THE POST-OFFICE.

TEETH.—MR. J. EMANUEL, Examined Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, Member of the College of Surgeons of Holland, continues to invite attention to his beautiful and unequalled method of fixing the newly discovered artificial silecious teeth, which never change colour, break, or decay, and defy detection. His method is simple, and success so certain that he will readily undertake any case wherein others have failed. Guaranteed to answer mastication and articulation. Teeth extracted, stopped, and cleansed.

Mr. E.'s charges are strictly moderate, to meet the means of all classes.

Instantaneous relief for the tooth-ache sold in bottles at 2s. 6d., and 5s per bottle; also, Parisian Philodontic and Anti-scorbutic Tincture. 9128

To Mr. Thomas Murphy, "Adelphi Hotel," York-street.

SIR,—On the eve of our departure from this port, we feel much pleasure in offering our testimony to the general attention we have received in your establishment.

We trust that your zeal for the comfort of your guests, and the moderation of your charges, will ensure you a patronage as extensive as it is merited.

H.M.S. *Fly*.

E. A. Porcher	Henry Harvey
H. T. Ellis	W. Mackey
Frederick Whipple	John Macgillibrey
W. B. M. Sullivan	G. S. Welch.
H. S. Melville	

H.M.S *Bramble*.

John Soper	Archibald M'Clutchie
John E. Pollard	John Sweathman.
M. T. Wright	

H.M.S. *Castlereagh*.

David Aird	Thomas Andrews.

Sydney, December 17. 9953

TO SETTLERS, STOREKEEPER AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DAVID JONES AND CO., Wholesale and Retail Linen and Woollen Drapers, Silk Mercers, Hosiers, and Haberdashers, Glovers, Lacemen, Slopsellers, Hatters, &c., &c., avail themselves of the present opportunity to inform settlers and others, who, during the wool season, usually visit Sydney, that having completed their extensive alterations, and made great accessions to their already unrivalled stock, by recent importations from England, they are now in a position to offer the various articles hereunder enumerated, at such extremely low prices, as have never been before submitted to the public of New South Wales.

Messrs. David Jones and Co. flatter themselves that as they have never lent themselves to the system of puffing, adopted by other houses, they can confidently rely on the present address being received as a genuine statement. They beg to remind settlers and others, that nearly the whole of their immense stock having been bought in the best English Markets, on the most reasonable terms, they are enabled to offer the same fully 20 per cent. under houses purchasing in the colonial market. They particularly solicit a visit from their old customers, and promise them that by purchasing for cash they will find advantages in their establishment which it is not in the power of any other house to offer.

The system of attaching prices to particular goods, being only calculated to mislead, is purposely avoided.

SLOPS.

Drab moleskin trousers
Silver grey ditto ditto
Miller's drab ditto ditto
White ditto ditto
Double stitched ditto ditto
Strapped for riding ditto ditto
Velveteen ditto
Woollen cord ditto
Cotton ditto ditto
Cantoon ditto
Plain and fancy gambroon ditto
White drill ditto
Ditto ditto strapped ditto
Duck ditto
Blue cloth ditto
Doeskin ditto

VESTS.

Plush vests
Ditto ditto with sleeves
Swansdown ditto
Ditto ditto with sleeves
Quilting ditto
Ditto ditto printed
Marseilla ditto
Cashmerette vests
Ditto ditto printed
Cassimere, buff, and white vests
Satin, black, and coloured ditto
Valencia ditto

JACKETS.

Blue cloth jackets
Drab moleskin ditto
White ditto ditto
Millers' drab ditto ditto
Jean ditto
Drill ditto
Gambroon ditto
Check ditto

SUMMER COATS

In endless variety, in
Tweed
Gambroon
Jean
Cashmere
Summer cloth, &c., &c., &c.
Shepherds' coats
Stockmen's ditto
Pilot ditto
Monkey and pea jackets
Tweed Chesterfields
Cashmere ditto
Pilot ditto

BLANKETS.

Bush and army blankets
Witney ditto
Best Witney, for family use
Cabbage-tree hats
Stockmen's boots
Twilled cotton sheets
Coloured counterpanes, all sizes
Ditto ditto diaper ditto
Ditto ditto printed ditto
Ditto white ditto
Marseilla quilts, ditto
Ditto summer ditto ditto
Red and blue baize shirts
Blue serge ditto
Striped Guernsey ditto
Yarn ditto
Lambs-wool ditto
Merino ditto
Hosiery ditto
Striped cotton ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, stout
Ditto ditto ditto, extra ditto
Scotch twilled ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, stout
Ditto ditto ditto, extra ditto
Regatta ditto
Ditto ditto, good
Ditto ditto, extra
Ditto ditto, town made
White shirts, linen collars, fronts, and wristbands, from to

WOOLLENS.

This department is at present replete with every novelty in the trade, and will be found well worthy the attention of purchasers.

Particular attention is recommended to a large lot of West of England Wool-dyed Medley cloths, of the very best quality, at 14s. 6d. per yard

West of England wool-dyed blue and black cloths, equally cheap
Habit cloths
Carriage ditto
Pilot ditto
Waterproof beavers, black, buff, and white
Single milled cassimeres
Black and coloured double ditto ditto
Black and coloured doeskins
Black, white, and coloured buckskins
Colonial tweeds
Scotch ditto
Manchester ditto
Fancy ditto
Ditto doeskins
Black and coloured summer cloths
Ditto ditto cachmeres
Ditto ditto Orleans

VESTINGS.

Black, white, and coloured satin vestings
Rich cut velvet ditto
White and coloured Marseillas
Fancy quiltings
Ditto challies
Ditto cachmeres

Tailors' trimmings of every kind and description, at less than half the price usually charged.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

CALICOES.

Bales super calicos, per piece
36-inch longcloth
Ditto ditto Horrocks
36-inch Wigan ditto
36-inch double warped ditto
36-inch twilled ditto
36-inch real domestic ditto
30, 33, and 36-inch brown calico

SHEETINGS.

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, and 10-4 sheeting calico
8-4 brown ditto
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 10-4 mock Russia sheetings
4-4, and 9-4 Forfar ditto
6-4 and 7-4 real Marsland's ditto

HUCKABACKS AND DIAPERS.

3-4 union huckabacks
Ditto linen ditto
Ditto real Bath ditto
Ditto union diaper
Ditto linen ditto
3-4 and 4-4 diapers
5-4 nursery ditto

TABLE DAMASKS AND DIAPERS.

5-4, 6-4, 7-8, 8-4, 8 10, 10-4, 12-4
10-14, 10-16, 10-18, 10-20, 10-22
Double damask cloths
6-4, 7-8, 8-4, and 10-4 diapers and damasks, in all qualities
7-8, and 4-4 Irish linens and lawns
French and Irish cambric handkerchiefs
White and brown navy canvas
Ditto ditto ducks
Ditto ditto drills
Ditto ditto real military ditto
7-8 and 4-4 cotton and linen ticks
27-inch and 4-4 Osnaburghs
Regatta shirtings
Royal yacht ditto
Scotch twilled ditto
Striped cotton ditto
Checked ditto ditto
3-4 and 4-4 cotton checks
Ditto ditto union ditto
Ditto ditto linen ditto

CASES OF DRAB.

Millers' drab and white moleskins
White and coloured cantoons
Dark and white cotton cords
Woollen substitutes
Printed jeans
Ditto satins
Ditto quiltings

FLANNELS.

Welch flannels
Lancashire ditto
Merino ditto
Double raised baize
White, blue, and red serge
Welch plains

DRAPERY GOODS.

7-8 and 9-8 lilac plates
7-8 and 9-8 Navy blues
9-8 printed jaconet and cambric muslins
9-8 ariel and organdie muslins
Batiste ginghams
Organdie ditto
Scotch ditto
Real Swiss ditto
Turkey red cloths (plain and twilled)
De laines
Ditto ditto rich
1000 Balzorene dresses, at 9s. 6d.
600 ditto, the richest ever offered, (all 12 yards
Barage dresses
Taffit ditto
Sewed ditto
Challi ditto, checked and printed
Lama ditto, ditto ditto
French merinos
British ditto
Coburg cloths
Polka ditto
Black and coloured Orleans
Alpacas, black and coloured
Lastings, black and coloured

HABERDASHERY AND HOSIERY.

By far the largest stock of hosiery and small wares in the colony, at full 25 per cent. under the current prices.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

Under this head are comprised SHAWLS, SILKS, RIBBONS, MUSLINS, EMBROIDERY, FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS AND SCARFS, FLOWERS, GLOVES, &c., &c., &c.

The chief part of the above goods have been selected with great care and attention, from the leading Paris, Lyons, and London houses, and will be found by far the most attractive stock of fancy goods in extent, novelty, and price, ever offered in New South Wales.

George-street.

November 22. 8097

TO SETTLERS.

JUST received, ex *Dublin*, TWENTY PACKAGES, comprising every article suitable for Settlers, viz.:—

Blankets
Shepherds' Coats
Moleskin Trousers
Sleeved Vests
Serge Shirts, &c., &c., &c.

ROBERT BOURNE AND CO., 253, Pitt-street.

9852

THE Undersigned continues to conduct funerals as usual, and to let out on hire funeral carriages, hearse, and state plumes, to the trade—all on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM BEAVER, Undertaker, Sexton's Office, St. James's Church.

THE "BEE HIVE" OFFERS GREATER ADVANTAGES TO THE SETTLER AND STOREKEEPER THAN ANY OTHER SYDNEY SHOP.

READ THE LIST and COME AND JUDGE FOR YOUSELVES.

EIGHT BALES OF BLANKETS, NEW

Blankets, Bury cloth and Witney
Ditto, army and bush
Rugs, cotton, 9-4, 3s.
Ditto ditto, 10-4, 3s. 6d.
Ditto, ditto, 11-4, 3s. 9d.
Moleskin Trousers, 4s. 6d., 4s. 11d.
Ditto ditto, very good, 66s. per dozen
Ditto ditto, extra quality, 72s. ditto
Ditto ditto, very best, 78s. ditto
Striped Shirts, 15s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 18s 6d., 19s 6d., 21s.
Regatta ditto, 14s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 19s 6d., 22s. 6d.
Ditto, extra sewn, 26s.
Ditto, double ditto, 30s.
Scotch twilled, 27s. 30s.
Serge shirts, red and blue
Ditto drawers, white
Shepherds' monkey and pea coats
Monkey and pea jackets
Stockmen's boots, cabbage-tree hats, duck jackets, frocks and trousers
Filver's ready-made Clothing is so well known to every gentleman in the colony, no comment is required
Dress coats, 25s., 30s., 35s.
Frock ditto, 35s., 40s., 45s., 50s.
Trousers—in kerseymere, buckskins, doeskins, tweeds, ducks, gambroons, &c.
Vests—in quilting Marseillas, cachemere, cachemerettes, black and coloured satins and velvets, cloth, &c.
Tweed Coats, 6s. 9d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 14s., 21s., 25s., 30s.
Swain, Webbs, and Co.'s Patent Waterproof at 40s.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON AND BROTHER.

9810

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

DECEMBER 26.—*Wanderer*, schooner, 131 tons, Captain Burns, from Hobart Town, the 17th instant. Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Heath and three children, Mrs. Skooler, Mr. James, Mr. Jones, Mr. Williams, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Norman, Mrs. Alderborough, and 10 rank and file of the 99th Regiment.

The *Wanderer*, has on board 50 kegs tobacco and 21 hogsheads porter. She spoke no vessels on the passage up, and there had been no recent arrivals at Hobart Town from England.

The brig *Tigress* put into Port Stephens for wood and water, on Sunday last, with 550 barrels sperm. Spoke the *Jane*, Fowler, with 830 barrels sperm, on the 17th November, off Malanta; the *Australian* touched at Pleasant Island on the 13th October, with 630 barrels on board. The *Proteus* also touched at the same place on the 13th October, with 180 barrels.

HOBART TOWN.—ARRIVALS.—December 13. *Jean*, barque, 281 tons, Sirnenton, from Manila 9th September, with 6215 bags sugar, 69 bags coffee, 3 coils rope, 4 bundles matting, Order; 1 small box, G. Smith.

The *Eudora* was advertised to sail from Launceston for the Mauritius, about the 5th proximo.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

December.		SUN, rises	sets	HIGH WATER morn	even.
26	FRIDAY	4 53	7 7	5 42	6 6

New Moon, Dec. 29, 57 m. past 8, morning.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Journal, paying in advance, are reminded that they are *only entitled to ten per cent. discount* on paying *punctually in advance*, at the *commencement of the quarter*. Persons wishing to decline must pay all arrears.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Bathurst quarrel is purely a family matter, and we shall not insert any notice of it.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1845

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

THE GOVERNOR'S COMMENTS ON THE CROWN LAND GRIEVANCE REPORT.*

THE only instance of good feeling as yet shown towards the colonists by the Commentator, occurs in his note on the quit-rent question. He admits that the inequalities in the rates of these imposts per acre "is undoubtedly an evil"; that "the remissness of Government in not having regularly collected the quit-rents," is also an evil; and that "any equitable adjustment by which they could be extinguished would be a great boon to the colony." We are glad to find that on this last point the colonists have the recorded concurrence of a GOVERNOR and a SECRETARY OF STATE.† If, on his arrival in London, Sir GEORGE GIPPS will bestir himself to procure such an 'equitable adjustment' as is spoken of in the comment, he will at least have done something to earn the grateful remembrance of the country.

In the section of their Report relating to '*The Compact*,' the Committee express an opinion "that no thorough remedy for the grievances connected with the Crown Lands of the colony can be hoped for, till the whole of the revenues arising from those lands be carried to the account of the ordinary revenue, and the management of these lands be also placed under the control of the GOVERNOR and Legislative Council." The comment upon this forms another instance in which the writer bears false witness against his neighbour—indulging sarcasm at the expense of truth. "The object of the Committee," he says, "is here distinctly stated, viz., to get the whole management of the lands of the colony *into its own hands*." We are amazed at the temerity of this misrepresentation—amazed, because it stands in juxtaposition with the clear and simple truth which it so utterly perverts. 'The object of the Committee is,' as the Commentator observes, '*distinctly stated*'; so distinctly, that he that runs may read; so distinctly, that it is impossible the Commentator can have misunderstood it. Their object, as stated by themselves, is to have the management of our public lands placed under the control of the two branches of our local legislature, the GOVERNOR and the Council; their object, as *mis*-stated by their Commentator, is to have the management placed wholly in *their own* hands! How is it possible to reconcile the comment with the text?

The reasons assigned by the Committee for the Crown-land management they thus propose are various, some of them good, and some but indifferent. In his comments upon this passage of the Report, the Commentator seizes upon the weak points, and demolishes them; but the grand argument, that as it has been conceded by Parliament that the Land Fund ought to be expended for the *benefit* of the colony, its management ought, both as a matter of right and a matter of policy, to be vested in the *legislature* of the colony, is left untouched. The Council may possibly—and we are disposed to admit that they are—wanting in "correct knowledge of the financial system of the colony"—that is, of its manifold details and ramifications; and hence their printed documents do sometimes contain such inaccuracies as would not be fallen into by an Accountant-General. And at these and similar matters of small moment the Commentator nibbles with his accustomed dexterity; whilst the real principles, the substantial merits, the comprehensive bearings, of the great question grappled with by the Crown Land Grievance Report, are adroitly evaded. We entertain too high an opinion of the writer's abilities to suppose that this is done from ignorance or incompetency. We suspect it is done from a latent conviction in his own inner man, (though, perhaps, scarcely, acknowledged to himself) that, in point of reason and justice, the Committee are right. Hence, as it seems to us, he endeavours to satisfy himself, in regard to fundamentals, with references to the opinions of Crown lawyers, or with sweeping assertions about the ownership of the Crown.

We have now noticed so much of this singular Commentary of GIPPS upon COWPER, as we have thought worthy of remark. Poor as it is, we fear it will have done serious mischief to the colony. It has doubtless thrown dust in the eyes of Lord STANLEY and his colleagues. Its plausible sophistries and bold misrepresentations of fact, acting upon minds predisposed to approve the wrong rather than the right, must have answered the main object of the writer—to neutralise the influence of the Report upon the minds of her MAJESTY's Government, and upon those of at least some noble Lords and honorable members. Our trust is, however, first, in the righteousness of our cause; and, next, in the growing power of our friends in England. *Magna est veritas et prævalebit.* To the management of the public lands of the colony, and of the revenues arising from them, the colonists, through their local legislature, are entitled as of right; this management they must never for an instant cease to claim; and then there can remain no doubt that this management they are sure eventually to have.

* For the previous articles, see *Herald* of the 16th, 18th, 20th, and 23rd instant.

†Vide the despatch of Viscount Goderich, whilst Secretary for the Colonial Department, quoted in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 21st August last.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

OUR files of Hobart Town papers extend to the 16th instant. The public feeling against Sir EARDLEY WILMOT continued unabated. Mr. REED, of Launceston, was stated to have accepted one of the vacant seats in the Legislative Council. Mr. DRY, one of the retiring members, was received, upon his returning to Launceston, by a large number of gentlemen some miles from the town, as he approached which, a procession was formed, computed to consist of three thousand persons, and accompanied by bands and banners with various inscriptions. A public meeting was to be held on the 20th instant, to petition for a Representative Assembly.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

GRIEVANCES OF THE NEW ZEALANDERS.

GOVERNOR Fitzroy, in a despatch dated 10th October, 1844, wherein he presses most earnestly for military and naval assistance, attributes the disaffection of the Maories principally to the influence exercised over them by designing Europeans, who are continually calling the attention of the already discontented chiefs to what the British Government has done with reference to the aborigines of New South Wales and other countries. Some of the elder chiefs, indeed, are desirous of peace; but the influence of these chiefs is much impaired, and many of the younger aspirants to power are desirous of making a name to themselves by war. Governor Fitzroy says—

"Were there a military power in the country sufficient to guarantee the safety of the well-disposed, we should, in the event of hostilities, have the majority at least of the native population on our side, and actively our friends; but, as the case now stands, they would remain neuter.

"A shrewd chief, of much influence in the interior of the country, said to Mr. Shortland, the Protector, 'When you have 500 soldiers in New Zealand, besides those at Auckland and Wellington, I will acknowledge the Queen's authority, and act under your Governor; but till you have strength enough to defend me against my enemies, I must not take part with you, and expose myself.'

"The greatest benefit that England could now confer on New Zealand would be, to place such a force in the country as would encourage and protect the old friendly chiefs, the Christian natives, and the well-disposed of all classes, while it would effectually prevent disturbances of a serious or lasting character.

"More than one ship of war is necessary, because the settlements are so remote that her visits can be but transient and occasional.

"The prosperity of the colony, if not its tenure by Great Britain, depends on decisive and efficient measures taken in time, before the now growing evils become fully developed."

Mr. George Clarke, the Chief Protector of Aborigines, in an official report dated 19th October, 1844, and addressed to the Colonial Secretary, speaks in the following terms of the state of feeling among the New Zealanders, and its causes:—

"Even a superficial observer would soon discover that there is a feeling of distrust and insecurity, both among Europeans and natives, arising from various causes. On the one hand, immense pains have been taken to make the natives believe that Her Majesty's Government is not sincere in assuring them their interests are secured by taking them under Her protection. The moral influence of their teachers has been struck at by the same misguided parties; and it is a remarkable fact that these young men first apostatize from Christianity before they feel themselves at liberty to become troublesome.

"Threats have been held out to them which have not been executed, and promises which have not been realized. The present distressed state of trade in the Bay drive many upon mad plans, to return their lost trade, and lead them to adopt plans and raise alarms in the hope that Her Majesty's Government will augment the naval and military force in the country; and not a few, I am apprehensive, are raising the alarm of danger to frighten their less experienced neighbours from their places, thereby enabling them to monopolize the trade. On the other hand, many of the old chiefs, the staunch friends of Europeans, are losing their influence; the young men have held out threats to the Europeans; they have become impatient of restraint, and in several instances have alarmed them by seeking compensation in their own way, instead of quietly adjusting their difficulties.

"In order to restore confidence, speedy redress in cases of native wrong should be adopted, a deference to native customs paid, together with kind treatment, would be much towards its restoration. The Europeans would feel less distrust could they be assured that the young men could not be allowed, but in some way punished, when they take the law into their own hands. In order to accomplish this, I would submit that something should be done to raise the influence of the chiefs: nothing has been attempted at present; a regular correspondence should be kept up with the chiefs of every district, and that they should at all times be rewarded for their services in keeping the peace; also they should be given to understand that both the peace and prosperity of the country depends very much upon the exercise of their own powers in connection with that of the Government.

"From the commencement of Her Majesty's Government, the majority of Europeans have held out threats of imprisonment and coercion by the military upon every trifling occurrence between the two races; the late Governor did the same on two occasions, viz., in Maketa and in Taria's case. In these two instances, I submit that the Governor should have been in a position to have given the natives a check, and to have dictated rather than entreated them to make peace amongst themselves.

"The peaceable and well-affected part of the native community had promises of protection in their persons and property held out to them against the aggressions of the turbulent natives which have never been realised; neither has that prosperity attended the colonisation of the country been realized which they were led to expect from the late Governor Hobson, and other real friends of the natives."

Another of Mr. Clarke's official Reports, dated 30th September, 1844, contains the following passage:—"On the 7th I met the principal chiefs of Waihou, Mangamuka, and Utakura, at the principal mission station of the Wesleyans; the meeting was well attended by natives and Europeans. I addressed the chiefs, telling them it had been reported to his Excellency that there was much disquietude among them, and his Excellency had sent me to inquire into the cause of this feeling, and report to him on my return, that he might take steps to remove any grievances which might exist amongst them. I related to them what had taken place in reference to the settlement of Heke's business at the Waimate, and invited the chiefs to address the meeting. The following chiefs then arose to speak on the different subjects which vexed them: Taonui, Patuone, Hira, Juran, Raiviri, Noa, and Repa. In the first place, they denied having injured the Europeans, and said, if disaffected to the Government, they had been made so by the Europeans, who were continually telling them that they were enslaved, and the Government were their oppressors; they said they were now extremely poor; a few years ago they were able to procure not only necessaries, but luxuries; now they were reduced, as I might see, to an old thread-worn blanket; and they had been given to understand that this was in consequence of their having signed the treaty of Waitangi. They were now obliged to carry their produce from one end of the river to another, in order to get a fig of tobacco, and after spending a whole day, often returned disappointed. They had been told that the reason the Europeans could not now buy their produce was, that the demands of the Government for money were so great, that they had none to to buy their produce; they confessed they felt these remarks, especially as they (from a conviction that their approval of the late Governor, and signing the treaty would tend to prosperity) had taken such an active part in getting the treaty signed; and after having taken such an active part in welcoming the Governor, and then to see him removing from them to Auckland was too much for them, and not treating them well; yet, notwithstanding all these vexations, they had conducted themselves well towards the Europeans, and would continue to do so; they had taken no part in Heke's affairs, and were determined to take care of their Europeans. William Repa remarked, that the evil talk and ill-conduct (if there was any) grew out of the want of trade; he then exhibited his native garment, asking whether they had not cause to complain; but, if they could only find a market for their timber, all would be peace, concluding with assurances of good feeling and wishes towards his Excellency the Governor. The meeting then broke up."

THEATRE.—The Victoria Theatre re-opens this evening, with a rather strong company. Mr. Knight, who, for the last three years has been the acting proprietor, has retired, and the property now belongs to Messrs. Wyatt and Gibson. The management has been confided to Mr. Lazar. According to annual custom, there is a pantomime for boxing night, and the old nursery tale of Jack and the Bean-stalk has been selected, as the ground work on which to frame the "plot," if there is such a thing as a plot for a pantomime.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Peter Tallen, per ship *Elphinstone*, 22nd instant, was withdrawn from the Stockade at the New Military Barracks, on the 24th November last, and has been for misconduct returned to Hyde Park Barracks, and did not belong at the time, to the Stockade, as mentioned in last Monday's paper.

FIRE.—A chimney in Bridge-street, caught fire yesterday afternoon, when from the beams of the house which passed through it being on fire, great fears were entertained for the house. The fireman, Harris, by cutting holes on either side, and with the assistance of the neighbours, speedily removed all danger.

HOBART TOWN MARKETS.—Wheat, 4s. to 4s. 4d. per bushel; oats, 3s. 9d. to 4s ditto; Cape barley, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; ditto English, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; tares, none; hay, £3 to £3 10s. per ton; ditto pressed £3 10s. to £3 15s. per ton; straw, £1 10s. to £2 per ton; grass seed, none; flour, first quality, £12 per ton; ditto, second ditto, £11 ditto; bran, 10s. per bushel; Pollard, 1s. ditto; Port Arthur coals 8s. 6d. per ton; Sydney, ditto £1 5s. ditto; she-oak 5s. to 7s per ton; gum, 4s. to 5s.; potatoes, £5 to £6 per ton; cabbages, per dozen 1s. 3d.; onions, none; carrots, none; eggs, 8d. to 1s. per dozen; fowls, 2s. to 2s. 3d. per couple; ducks, 3s. to 3s. 6d. ditto; geese, 5s. to 6s. ditto; turkeys, 4s. to 9s. ditto; butter, fresh, per lb 10d. to 1s.; apples, none; shingles, (per 1000) 6s. to 8s; sawn timber, 5s. to 6s. per 100 feet; posts and rails, 20s. to 22s.; paling, 4s. to 7s. ditto.—*Advertiser, Dec.* 16.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

PARRAMATTA.

THE DISTRICT COUNCIL.

THIS body met on Wednesday—the members present were the Warden, (Gilbert Eliott, Esq., P.M.,) and Councillors Messrs. Payten, Byrnes, Oakes, Howison, James Pye, and Dr. Hill.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed,

The WARDEN stated he was in receipt of a communication from the Colonial Secretary in reply to a letter he had addressed to the Government, at the instance of the Council, requesting that in the leases for the tolls for the ensuing year, a condition might be inserted that the District Surveyor, as also the Council carts, conveying metal for the repair of the roads, should be exempted from toll. His Excellency regretted he could not cause a condition of this nature to be inserted in the contracts. The second letter was from the Principal Superintendent of Convicts, intimating that His Excellency, in consequence of the small number of convicts in Hyde Park Barracks, could not sanction the appropriation of any more prisoners to the Council.

DR. HILL, as Chairman of the Committee of Works, brought up the report of the committee on the subject of the improvement of the Windsor Road, at Baulkam Hills. The report recommended the cutting down of the hill, and the formation of two stone drains with tunnels, and for the erection of which tenders had been advertised for.

MR. OAKES said, before the report was received and adopted, he should wish to ask two questions; firstly, the probable expense; and, secondly, if it was at all known what course the Governor intended to pursue with respect to the Council for the ensuing year. In His Excellency's communication, which granted the tolls for this period to the Council, it was expressly stipulated that such agreement was to cease on the 30th instant, and unless some agreement for 1846 was come to, the sudden dispensation with the services of the Council's Officers, which would have to occur, would not be fair or courteous treatment to them on the one hand; whilst on the other it would be better not to commence any work at all than leave it unfinished.

MR. PYE remarked that the nature of the engagements with the officers was, that when the Government ceased handing over the tolls, their services also expired; but as at the close of the year there would be a considerable surplus to the credit of the Council, such surplus could not possibly be more beneficially expended than in the manner it was now proposed.

MR. BYRNES considered an answer from the Governor as to the continuance of the present arrangement for the year 1846, either in the affirmative or negative, should not operate against the undertaking of the proposed work, if there were funds in hand to cover the expense.

DR. HILL remarked, that there would be, as there would be on the 31st instant £620 to the credit of the Council, and the expense proposed to be incurred would not be to the Council more than £320, though the absolute value of the work would be upwards of £400.

The Report was then received and adopted.

MR. REID handed in his usual report of the distribution and employment of the gangs, and called attention to a plan he had submitted to the Committee of Works, for a new line of road being opened at Baulkham Hills, instead of the proposed repairs of the present one.

The Council then went into committee for the purpose of passing sundry accounts and opening Tenders for the supply of rations, forage, clothing, &c., for the year 1846. Accounts to the amount of £44 17s 8d. were directed to be paid, and the tender of Mr. James Galloway, for the supply of clothing, bedding and boots; of Mr. Henry Harvey, for the supply of rations; of Mr. George Barker, for the supply of forage; as also of Messrs. Smith and M'Laurin for the construction of drains at the Windsor road, were declared to be accepted.

Strangers having been ordered to withdraw, and the tenders opened with closed doors, on our return we found

MR. OAKES expressing a desire for the Governor being written to on the subject of the tolls for 1846, and a desultory debate ensued. The WARDEN was of opinion that the course proposed by Mr. Oakes would be a satisfactory one, as the Council would then know the exact position it stood in. Mr. BYRNES was opposed to this, and recommended the tolls being applied for by the Treasurer, as he had hitherto done. The Governor could not expect the Council to tax the district unless it had all its rights, of which the tolls, as a portion of the corporate revenue, was one, and with them the Council had done more work than the Government ever had done. The WARDEN pointed out that Mr. Byrnes was labouring under an erroneous assumption;—the tolls had not been granted as a right, but more as a concession,—the Attorney and Solicitor Generals having given it as their opinion, that under the Turnpike Act they might be so handed over for the purpose of repairing the roads on which they were levied. Mr. BYRNES would allow this to be the case, but would observe that the Turnpike Act alone prevented all the tolls being in the hands of the various District Councils throughout the colony. No doubt His Excellency had intended the repeal of this Act, but the opposition of the Legislative Council to District Councils prevented his submitting it to them.

MR. OAKES moved that his Excellency should be addressed on the subject.

DR. HILL seconded the motion.

MR. PYE said, he must oppose it. The Council had already performed a large quantity of work, and could go on for some months yet with the funds it had, by which time a great deal more work would be done, before it could be interfered with, and then perhaps the Governor would see the necessity of doing something more for the Council.

The WARDEN suggested, that the letter should be accompanied with a statement of the work performed by the Council, and its value during the past year.

Mr. Oakes's motion was then put, and negatived by a majority of one.

KISSING POINT COMMON.

MR. BYRNES wished to bring this matter again under the notice of the Council. This common was at the present moment occupied by individuals of very bad character, and whose numbers were increasing. In fact the whole of the depraved and idle in the district were here congregated, and were building and planting on it to the great annoyance of the respectable inhabitants, for whose benefit the common was granted. Mr. Byrnes considered if these people were removed, a portion of the common might be let to a respectable tenantry, and be a source of revenue to the Council, which revenue could be applied to the repair of the Kissing Point Road: for even in the event of the tolls for 1846 being granted, and the Council continuing its operations, its repairs begun by the road could not be made from the funds derived from the tolls on the mail coach roads. From the extent of the common there would still be a sufficient space left for the convenience of the inhabitants who were entitled to it. He (Mr. Byrnes) would therefore propose, that the District Surveyor should visit this locality, and ascertain the number of the squatters there, under what authority they had taken up their locations there, and what quantity of ground they were occupying; and report the result of such enquiries to the Council, who would communicate with the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in order that the necessary steps for their removal might be taken.

The WARDEN said, that this information could be got by the District Constable, to whom he would give directions on the subject.

MR. OAKES was doubtful whether the Council had the power to eject, and whether the commons, or corporate lands, were in their possession on trust; and thought perhaps in the present position of the Council, it might be as well to let the matter stand over for a few weeks.

MR. PYE said, if the Council continued its operations for only a month, it was bound to render all the benefit it possibly could to the district.

The Warden's suggestion was then agreed to.

It was stated in the course of conversation that a revenue of £200 might be derived from the portion proposed to be let.

WINDSOR ROAD.

MR. PYE wished the Council to come to some determination respecting the new line of road proposed in the Surveyor's Report. He and some others had inspected it, and he considered it would be of incalculable benefit, and most particularly to the Hawkesbury district, if adopted. The distance was not only shorter in measurement than the present road it was proposed repairing but a steep hill being avoided, and the line being on a dead level, an immense saving would be effected. He was positive that drays now requiring three horses to draw them could, if the new line be made, perform the journey with two horses. The difference in the expense between opening this and repairing the old line, would not be above £40, and no person, whose property it would adjoin or pass through, would be affected.

The WARDEN asked if the parties so affected were agreeable?

MR. BYRNES said, a by-law, which Mr. Nichols had offered to draw up, would take effect without reference to individuals, but opposition was not apprehended.

It was then arranged that this matter should be left to the decision of the Committee who were to visit the locality and report on the matter as early as possible, and in the event of their approving of the new road being opened, a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Oakes, Byrnes, Howison, and Nichols, should prepare a by-law which should be submitted to the Council at a meeting to be held on the 31st instant, and the Council then adjourned until that day.

EXTENSIVE WICKED WILLANY.—On Wednesday afternoon, an extensive seizure was made by Mr. Ryan, the Inspector of Distilleries, at the Emu Brewery, in George-street, in this town, the proprietor of which, Mr. Hayes, was only a few months since fined for illicit distillation, and which was carried on on the very same premises. The *modus operandi* appears however on the present occasion to be both an improvement and enlargement on that pursued on the previous one. The spirit at that time had to pass through several pipes, which were most circuitously placed about different parts of the building before reaching the worm, which in the present instance was within a few feet of the boiler, being one of those technically known as "condensers," and by an ingenious process cold water kept constantly flowing over it, a large quantity of spirit could be rapidly run off. Some idea of the extent of the loss that the revenue would sustain may be acquired from the circumstance of the boiler being between (apparently) 800 or 1000 gallons contents. There was a large quantity of wash, also between three and four casks of singlings found on the premises. In this, as on the previous occasion, Ryan caught Mr. Hayes at full work, and he as well as two men who were engaged in the manufacture were under the provisions of the late Act, taken in custody. Mr. Hayes and one of them gave chase, the former was captured under a bed in his house, where he had concealed himself, and the latter contrived to outrun the constable who was in pursuit of him. Mr. Hayes subsequently gave bail for his appearance at the Police Court, on Monday, to answer the present charge, on which day the case will be heard. This is the first seizure since the passing of the Act of Council.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—An accident which was near being attended with a fatal result, occurred on the morning of Thursday, to a fine young lad, a son of Mr. Taylor's, of Macquarie-street. It appeared that the boy was in the act of bringing into his father's yard from the street, a couple of ponies, and had hold of them by half reins, when just at the moment of his opening the gate, a boy who was passing up the street, violently cracked a whip, when the animals being but imperfectly broken in, took fright, and before the youth who was standing between them could let go the reins, they reared on him, trampled him down, and he received several kicks on the forehead, and on other portions of the skull before any assistance could be rendered him; as the boy when picked up, was bleeding most profusely from several frightful wounds, and in a state of stupor; it was feared that a mortal injury had been sustained. Drs. Hill and Robertson were promptly on the spot, and on examination found that fortunately no fracture had occurred, and there is every reason to believe that though dangerous as the wounds are from their situation, the lad will recover.

BATHURST.

PROTESTANT CHURCH.—We are glad to see this building again progressing towards completion, the work had been at a stand still for nearly two months, and are informed the delay arose from want of stone, which has to be procured from a distance of some forty or fifty miles. The site on which the building is erecting, is a most eligible one, being in the centre of the town, and when completed it will greatly improve the appearance of our township. The want of a church has long been seriously felt, and we sincerely trust that no delay for want of the necessary funds will again retard its completion. It is stated that the amount at present subscribed, including the aid from government, will fall far short of the sum required to complete this building.

DUNN'S PLAINS.—We hear it is in contemplation to endeavour to raise subscriptions for the erection of a Chapel of Ease, at Dunn's Plains, as there is no place here, of for many miles around, fit for the performance of divine worship, the very urgent necessity for the erection of such a building, must be too obvious to need any long comment of ours, and we trust this good work also will not be suffered to flag for want of means.

WOOL.—We have heard very many complaints this season, that the fleeces of this year's clip fall very short in weight, compared with the averages of former years; we have made enquiries of several extensive holders of sheep stock, and find it to be the case almost universally in these districts, some mention a deficiency of five, six, and even eight ounces in a fleece. Mr. J. C. White, J.P., of Glanmire, has been at the trouble of addressing circulars to many extensive sheep graziers, with a view to obtain information on the subject, and to endeavour to elicit an assignable cause for this great falling off, which amounts generally to more than 15 per cent, and this gentleman has kindly placed at our disposal the information he has collected, and from which it appears that all agree in a great falling off in weight this year, some assign the cause to the drought of last autumn, the bad and consequent low condition of the sheep prior to the spring; the harsh and withering winds six or eight weeks before shearing commenced, might have had some effect; others attribute the deficiency to arise from the scrubbiness of the country, where their runs are situate, also the grass seed, which cause the sheep to pick the wool off their sides and bellies; another party attributes his deficiency to his having washed his sheep much cleaner this season, than in former years; another deems the cause may arise in some instances from too long a time having been suffered to elapse between washing and shearing, the increase of yoke being considerably checked by washing; the mistaken notion of sweating sheep, with a view to augmenting the weight of fleece, may have been in some cases the cause, old and experienced woolgrowers being of opinion, that this process has quite the contrary effect to that proposed, others commenced shearing earlier by some few weeks, than in former seasons, this would no doubt make some difference, but not to the extent of the deficiency named; the most prevalent opinion, however, seems to be, that the cause arises, in a very great measure, from the drought of last autumn, the long and very frosty winter, and from the comparatively little rain that has fallen during the past year; the grass not having that substance or nutriment in it, that it has in seasons of more abundant rains. From whatever cause, the effect appears to be pretty generally evident, and will be most seriously felt, and from all information collected, it appears that in this colony we have much yet to learn on the subject of wool-growing. Although there is an advance in the price of wool this year, the deficiency alluded to will by far more than counterbalance this advantage; the urgent necessity therefore of adopting some means for the reduction of the present extravagantly high rate of wages, becomes daily more apparent, and we sincerely trust that some speedy means will be resorted to, to remedy the evil, and prevent the grazier from again flying to the boiling-pot. Since writing thus far, some gentlemen have arrived at Bathurst from Wellington and the Lachlan Districts, who give the same account of a great deficiency in the weight of fleeces this year.

MAIL ROBBERY.—We find on further enquiry, that our first report of this affair, and which appeared in your columns of the 8th instant, was not so full and correct as we could wish; in our anxiety to convey to your paper the earliest information, we wrote the best and first account we could then collect, which now appears deficient in many material particulars. It appears that Mr. Templar made the first rush on Nowlan, and was struggling to secure him, when M'Intyre came to aid his companion, and Mr. T. relinquished his hold of Nowlan, and endeavoured to secure M'Intyre, between whom and Mr. Templar a severe struggle took place, M'Intyre eventually escaping, Mr. Templar following in the pursuit, when he heard Mr. Thompson calling for aid; when he returned to the spot, and found that Mr. Thompson had succeeded in securing Nowlan. The conduct of both these gentlemen was most courageous, and they are equally entitled to much credit; a few more examples of such determined resolution would go far to put a stop to these mail robberies.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To Minimus inter Christianus.

SIR,—If the word truth means conformity of notions to things, then religious truth is a relative term; if truth mean reality, then religious truth is an absolute term. The only question is, in which sense did I employ the word truth? The answer to this question you will find in my letter, in which I gave the former definition.

It matters not to me how many other senses truth may have, this was the one in which I used it. I never denied the reality of the facts of religion, and therefore am not concerned to answer either argument or abuse drawn from the false assumption that I did so. I did deny that religious truth in Locke's sense amounts to more than strong opinion; and that proposition you have not shaken. The question between us is not whether religion be real, but whether we can have any conviction stronger than strong opinion, as to whether this or that proposition coincide with the real state of religious facts or not.

Doubtless many propositions are, as you say, known only to the Almighty; and a better instance can hardly be adduced of the purely relative nature of the word truth. To Him who knows that the ideas which he joins are actually joined, these propositions would be truths; but to us who, by the hypothesis, are ignorant whether these ideas are actually joined or not, these propositions are matter of conjecture.

"You contend," you say, "that the perception of truth by a human being is merely an *accident* of truth;" and in the same sentence you admit that to constitute truth a notion is required: that is, that the same thing (a notion) is necessarily and contingently connected with truth.

Contend with whom you will, Sir, you will find no more formidable an antagonist than your own slovenly self-contradiction. A beautiful example of this occurs in your next sentence, in which (although you have before stated that my definition of truth, which is Mr. Locke's, was fallacious and sceptical) you admit that my statement that this notion does not imply scepticism is *true*, though you add, that it is "not to the purpose," which, I fear, after the liberal use you have made of the terms "sceptic"—"infidel," and so on, you will scarcely be able to show.

You grossly misrepresent me when you make me say that truth is bare opinion. I, Sir, am not in the habit of indulging myself in the humour of contradiction, which seems the leading characteristic of *your* mind. Truth is not bare opinion, but, as I have over and over again said, *the conformity of opinion to fact*; but the phrase religious truth, when applied to the belief of any individual or sect, is an inapplicable phrase, and would be, as you justly observe, properly replaced by religious faith or opinion. We have no right to employ the term truth till we are absolutely certain that the proposition, with regard to which we use it, coincides with the real nature of things. Such a certainty in matters of religion is beyond our reach. We may believe, or as you paraphrase it, may have a strong opinion that we are right, but beyond this strong opinion you must yourself admit you cannot go, unless you assert that it is given to man in this life to walk not by faith but by sight.

You ask, Is not your knowledge of what passed in the Legislative Council about the Jews something more than strong opinions? I answer, that depends upon the evidence you had for it. So little are you accustomed to weigh your words, that you triumphantly challenge me to answer a question, while withholding from me the only ground on which it can be reasonably answered. If you were an eye-witness, you may be as certain of it as you can be of the evidence of your senses; if not, it resolves itself into a very simple question as to the credibility of evidence. It has not pleased the Allwise Author of Christianity to present to us its evidence in so simple a form. No effort of human reason can transform probability into certainty.

If I were of opinion that religious truths—that is, your particular religious opinions—were proved by evidence as irresistible as that of astronomy, I certainly would be bound in consistency to admit that the certainties of astronomy ought to be cut down to strong opinions. But I am very sorry to be obliged to deny this assumption. The evidence of astronomy does not rest in human testimony, but on calculations and observations which any competent person may make for himself: its propositions are not established by a logic liable to be bewildered by the antiquities of language, but by the rigid analysis of mathematical calculus; but above all, its propositions are as universally admitted among the well informed as those of religion are universally disputed. But even to this case I do not shrink from the application of my principles. I am not justified in taking a man's money, or excluding him from the privilege of a citizen, because he does not believe in the discoveries of Newton and Laplace. What right have I then, to do this in a matter which resolves itself after all—as all writers on the evidences of Christianity broadly admit—into the genuineness and authenticity of certain ancient books.

My second proposition, that a legislative body, *as such*, has no faith, you have not even attempted to answer, except by abuse. I do not say that Christianity is of *doubtful* but of *doubted* authority, and that a constitution which goes upon the principle of freedom of conscience ought not to deny that freedom to any; in other words, that the majority ought not to fine the minority for not believing as they do. This you have not, you cannot answer. With my private opinions you have nothing to do; but you have but acted in your vocation of intolerance in seeking to connect them with the metaphysical and political principles adduced for the elucidation of a great public question. Such arguments are open to all men, and I cannot repine that *you* should use them: for I am well persuaded that more bigotry and spiritual pride was never veiled under the signature of the servant of servants than lies hid under the mock humility of the least among Christians.

HUMILITAS.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(From the Glasgow Herald.)

[WE are indebted to the *Scotsman* for the following analysis of the Report of the Emigration Commissioners, recently issued:—

Table of Emigrants who have left the United Kingdom in 1843 and 1844, distinguishing the different places to which they proceeded:—

Destination.	1843.	1844.
United States	28,335	43,660
Texas	16	1
Central and South America	433	710
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.		
Canada	20,350	18,747
New Brunswick	987	2,489
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	1,203	747
Newfoundland	448	684
Prince Edward's Island	528	257
Bermuda	2	—
BRITISH WEST INDIES.		
Jamaica	202	126
British Guiana	184	142
Trinidad	153	60
Other settlements	277	168
Foreign West Indies	—	39
East Indies	182	176
Hongkong	—	18
China	30	9
Syra	6	—
Mauritius	1	13
Cape of Good Hope	203	161
Western Africa and Madeira	194	250
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.		
Sydney	2,493	1,179
Port Phillip	627	934
South Australia	45	47
Van Diemen's Land	24	1
New Zealand	343	68
Grand total	56,212	70,686

Of the 70,686 emigrants who left the British Isles in 1844, the following were the proportions from each kingdom:—

From England	50,257
— Scotland	4,504
— Ireland	15,925
	70,686

Judging from their destinations, the emigrants from the three kingdoms must be of different classes, or have dissimilar objects in view:—

Went to.	English.	Scots.	Irish.
United States	39,070	1,527	2,993
Central and South America	668	43	—
Our North American Colonies	8,058	2,470	12,396
British West Indies	283	197	16
Foreign ditto	38	1	—
East Indies	139	45	—
Hongkong	17	1	—
China	9	—	—
Mauritius	9	4	—
Western Africa and Madeira	240	10	—
The Cape	153	8	—
Australian Colonies	1,581	128	520

It will be seen that about four-fifths of all the English emigrants went to the United States, and only one-sixth to our North American colonies; of the Scots emigrants only one-third went to the United States, and more than one-half to these colonies; while fully three-fourths of the Irish went to these colonies, and only one-fifth to the United States.

The proportion of cabin passengers from the three kingdoms affords a sort of index to the condition of the emigrants:—

England—
Cabin passengers, 4070, or 1 in 12½
Scotland—
Cabin passengers, 663, or 1 in 7
Ireland—
Cabin passengers, 156, or 1 in 102

It thus appears that Scotland sends out a much greater proportion of persons in respectable circumstances as emigrants than England, and an infinitely greater proportion than Ireland.

The extent of emigration from the United Kingdom, and the direction in which it flows, vary amazingly. They depend, of course, on several circumstances, but chiefly on the greater or less amount of distress at home, and the less or more inviting condition of the colonies or foreign countries which afford an opening:—

Average annual number of Emigrants.

In the 4 years ending 1828	22,500
— 6 years ending 1834	69,000
— 5 years ending 1839	67,500
— 3 years ending 1842	112,500
— 1843 and 1844	64,000

The three years of dearth and depression ending with 1842, gave a tremendous impulse to emigration, almost doubling the annual amount for the preceding five years; while the two last years of cheap corn and improved trade have again reduced it in nearly the same proportion. The most extensive emigration ever known from this country, or we suppose from any other, was in 1842, when 128,344 persons left the British Isles to settle abroad.

The three great streams of emigration are to our North American Colonies, the United States, and Australia, (including New Zealand). Their variations in the last nine years are shown in the following table:—

Year.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australia.
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021
1839	12,657	33,536	15,786
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229

THE TRADE OF DUBLIN.

WE have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following statistical document, which we copy from the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*. The editor of this journal is Dr. Gray, a companion of Mr. O'Connell in his late captivity. The full and satisfactory proof which this gentleman furnishes of the astonishing improvement in the trade of the Irish metropolis, and his lamentation that there appears to be no existence of a desire among the people of Ireland to discontinue the use of the manufactures of England, furnish evidence to convince every honest man that Ireland has nothing to gain by the repeal of the Union, and that the intelligent portion of her people are well aware of the fact. We may observe, in passing, that there is good reason to believe that unless something unexpected should turn up, and enable the Liberator to cast some new ingredient into the cauldron of agitation, the occupation of the agitators will soon be completely gone. The following is the article from the *Freeman*: it will well repay an attentive perusal:—

"TRADE OF DUBLIN.

"The Customs receipts for the whole empire for the quarter ended the 5th of last month, produced £4,499,548. In the corresponding quarter of 1844 the receipts amounted to £4,869,235, or £369,687 over that of the present year. In the port of Dublin a mere trifle in the amount of that decrease occurred, the deficit being £5644, or one sixty-eighth of the total, the receipts in the July quarter being, in 1845, £248,938, against £254,582 in 1844. When the vast reductions that have taken place in the duties on sugar and other articles of commerce within the last few months are recollected, this very light falling off in the revenue of this port from the receipts of the corresponding quarter of 1844, not only disproves any reduction in the trade of Dublin, but also undeniably establishes a much greater degree of increase than in any other port of the empire.

"In further proof of the additional value which Dublin is daily obtaining in a financial view over other depôts of trade, the parliamentary tables of revenue *for the whole empire* present an increase on the whole year of £36,836. *Of this sum Dublin contributes nearly one-half, the sum being* £18,084.

"The receipts were for the entire country for the year up to July, 1844, £19,770,158; 1845, £19,807,044. For the port of Dublin, 1844, £1,011,282; 1845, £1,029,366. The number of the various documents issued upon which the duties were paid and the goods delivered were, for the quarter, 15,780; for the year, 56,376; while, for the same periods of the year 1844, the amount stood thus: quarter, 13,674; year, 51,370: or an increase in the one of 2106, and in the other of 5006 documents.

"The quantity of sugar liberated in the July quarter of 1844 was 44,029 cwt.; in the late quarter the deliveries amounted to 53,503 cwt., being an increase on the quarter of 9503 cwt., or nearly 25 per cent. So much for low duties. The increase in the consumption of teas amounts on the quarter to 120,063 lbs.; in 1844, the quantity being 799,285 lbs., in 1845, 919,348 lbs.

"It is very satisfactory to see that, while the use of those articles *which contribute to the substantial enjoyment of the millions, is progressing with giant strides*, the importations which are only to be considered as luxuries are a good deal diminishing in consumption, the decrease in tobacco from the July quarter of 1844 to 1845 being 18,945 lbs.; the deliveries in the former being for the quarter 417,347 lbs.; for the latter, 398,412 lbs. * * *

"The receipts of Dublin have now attained an amount that places it in the third rank of importance as a commercial depôt—*it being only exceeded by London and Liverpool.*

"It is much to be deplored that, while noticing the healthy increase in the foreign commerce of the country, there appears to be no existence of a desire among the people at large to discontinue the use of the manufactures of the sister kingdom. Tide after tide are witnessed the arrivals in hundreds of bales, boxes, and crates of manufactured goods from Liverpool, Glasgow, London, and the towns on the Bristol Channel. Not only hats, cloths, cotton goods, china, delf, iron, hardware, metals, furniture, shoes, boots, old clothing, silks, muslins, saddlery; but even the coarser manufactures, such as bricks, tiles, salt, nails, crockeryware, and hewn stone. Whether we eat, drink, or sleep, the English handicraftsman and manufacturer derive benefit from our wants; all of our amusements tend to enrich him or his country. The tragedian, or the vocalist, or the musician, equally with the bagman, the merchant, or the artificer, tempts our shores with the treasures of his imagination or the work of his hands, and returns to his own fortunate land, laden with the fruits of our ill-paid labours. At home, thousands of thousands—men whose labours and ingenuity, were destined to render the country the home of prosperity, peace, and happiness—women whose lives are the models for kindness, affection, and purity—children, whose minds are susceptible of all that art and science can teach, are left to slowly rot in poverty and wretchedness, or perish in periodical famines. Will the country ever shake off its prejudices in favour of foreign manufactures?—will it ever do justice to itself?"

MELANCHOLY FATE OF THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

(From Tolfrey's Sportsman in Canada.)

IT happened that a gunner and driver of the Royal Artillery, who acted as batman to one of the staff officers, had embarked a pet fox on board the boat, and it also happened that a bull terrier (a pup of old Nettle) belonging to Captain Fitzroy, was shipped in the same vessel. Either through negligence or wantonness the dog was permitted to worry the fox, and by the time the passengers were landed at William Henry, the animal was in a highly excited and dangerous state. Its victim, as the sequel too surely proved, was unconscious of what had occurred; for on crossing the court-yard leading to the stables of the commandant's quarter, to mount his horse prior to inspecting the detachment in this pigmy garrison, the fox attracted the Duke's attention, and the horse not being ready, his grace amused himself by playing with the then rabid brute. As the Duke was patting its head, the animal bit him slightly, and as his Grace thought, playfully; whereupon he shook the fox by the ear, saying, "You'll bite, will you, you rascal?" The animal then seized the Duke by the fleshy part of the hand within the lower joint of the thumb, making the teeth meet. The wound was a severe one, and it bled profusely. The Duke, however, merely tied his handkerchief round his hand, and mounted his horse, little imagining that death in its most horrible form was infused into his veins. * * * *

The party was a large one, and the Duke appeared to enjoy the scene; the glass and the jest went round, and, until the last two or three bottles of claret were uncorked, mirth and good fellowship reigned in the capacious marquee erected in the backwoods of a Canadian forest. Shortly before the party broke up for the night, an expression as singular as prophetic, escaped from the lips of the hospitable chief presiding at the festive board. By two of the party the extraordinary observation I have hinted at was not unnoticed, and gave rise to the most frightful anticipations, for they were aware of the nature of the accident the Duke had met with—these were Colonel Cockburn and Major Bowles. The words uttered by his Grace were these—and under the circumstances a more wonderful and foreboding speech never fell from the lips of a human being. As the Duke was sipping his claret, he observed to Colonel Cockburn, "I don't know how it is, Cockburn, but I cannot relish my wine to night, as usual, and I feel that if I were a dog I should be shot for a mad one?" * * * *

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In the evening the Duke rallied a little, and ordered his valet to prepare him some red wine negus, and a little toasted bread. On the servant handing the beverage to his master, the Duke put the glass to his lips, but instantly replaced it on the salver, observing, "It's very nice, Baptiste, but *I cannot drink!*" Major Bowles and Colonel Cockburn sat up by his Grace's bedside the whole night, and by daylight a second messenger was sent off to Montreal conveying the distressing intelligence that the Duke was getting worse, and that every exertion would be made to bring the sufferer down by water for the purpose of obtaining medical advice as speedily as possible. This was the last bulletin received by Colonel Bowly, and which arrived in the evening before the day on which we had expected to welcome our beloved and revered commander-in-chief. At the earnest solicitation of Colonel Cockburn and Major Bowles, the Duke got up to breakfast, resolving to make an effort to proceed to Montreal without delay. If any doubt had previously existed as to the nature of the malady under which his Grace was labouring, it must have been dissipated ere the morning's meal was begun, for Baptiste, the valet, informed Colonel Cockburn and Major Bowles that the Duke shrunk involuntarily from the water in his bedbath, basin, &c., and could hardly be prevailed upon to allow the faithful domestic to moisten his Grace's face and hands with a wet towel. On hearing this, these officers determined upon sending to the Rapids for a canoe to be brought to the nearest spot on the river for the purpose of embarking the Duke as soon after breakfast as possible. Colonel Cockburn and Major Bowles pressed the Duke to partake of some nourishment; but the tea and coffee were untouched, and an impatient gesture of the hand betrayed the sufferings of the object of their solicitude at the sight of liquids. The meal was hurried over with all practicable despatch, and the Duke consented to accompany these gentlemen down to the river and embark in the canoe; and it had been decided upon that Major Bowles was to attend the Duke, while Colonel Cockburn rode from the place of embarkation to the Rapids, there to make arrangements for the Duke's being conveyed down the Ottoway to Lachine, about nine miles from Montreal. Leaning on the arms of his companions, the Duke walked to the river's side, but the moment his Grace saw the water, a spasmodic seizure told the agony he was enduring. He was turning away from the obnoxious element, when his Grace was entreated to muster resolution and enter the canoe. With a desperate effort he did so, exclaiming as he rushed into the frail bark, "Charles Lennox was never afraid of anything." Major Bowles as quickly followed, the Canadian boatman shoved off, and the canoe, with its illustrious freight was soon floating down the current. Its course, however, was but of short duration; for a few seconds had scarcely elapsed ere the Duke, in a paroxysm of agony, seized one of the Canadian boatmen by the throat, commanding him with frantic earnestness to row to land. The mandate was of too imperative a nature to admit of denial or even delay; it was obeyed on the instant, and the canoe had scarcely grated on the strand before the Duke had leaped on the bank and was making for the woods. Colonel Cockburn, who had mounted his horse for the purpose of apprising the Bateliers at the station at the head of the Rapids of the Duke's approach had not proceeded half a-mile on the road when he caught a glimpse of his Grace through the pine trees running at the top of his speed in an opposite direction from the river. To turn his horse and gallop after the Duke was the work of a moment; and having succeeded in his object, the next point was to place the unhappy nobleman under shelter. One of the boatmen, who followed the Duke into the woods having reached the spot where Colonel Cockburn had overtaken his Grace, undertook to conduct the party to a farm house about a quarter of a mile lower down the stream. To this humble dwelling the Duke was taken, but when laid upon a sofa in the only habitable apartment at this building, his Grace's agitation rose to a violent degree, and, while labouring under frightful spasmodic affection, entreated to be removed *further from the river*, as he could hear the rippling caused by the current. In compliance with this request, the Duke was supported by Major Bowles and Colonel Cockburn to a barn about a hundred yards in the rear of the dwelling-house, and a bed of clean straw having been piled together in one corner, his Grace was laid upon it. It became evident to those around the sufferer that the dreaded crisis was approaching; indeed the Duke himself was aware that his last hour was at hand. His Grace was perfectly calm and collected, and resigned to his fate; so much so, that a very short time before he breathed his last, the Duke wrote a letter to Lady Mary Lennox, his eldest daughter, the contents of which related to family matters of a strictly private nature. From the moment the task was accomplished, the Duke gradually grew worse, and appeared to be sinking. Towards evening his Grace was seized with shivering fits, and the extremities became cold; but his senses never forsook him; he recognised every one around him, and prayed to be released from his sufferings. About eight o'clock this revered and lamented nobleman breathed his last, with the resignation of a Christian, and the fortitude which is inseparable from the just and the good.

FOREIGN MILITARY RELIEFS.

To the Editor of the United Service Gazette.

Sir,—The removal of the 65th Regiment from the Garrison to Chatham, for the purpose of being sent to New South Wales and India, cannot be looked upon but as a measure of great injustice to that Corps, when you take into consideration the Foreign Stations of that Regiment for a great many years. The Regiments now first to go abroad are the 24th, 65th, and 32nd. On reference to the *United Service Gazette* of July, 1841, it appears that the first mentioned arrived at Plymouth from Canada the very same time. The 24th having come home in two transports, landed there on the 26th and 28th of that month; the 65th arrived in one vessel, and appeared to have disembarked on the 27th. As a portion of the 24th Regiment had landed first in this country, one would have thought that it ought to have been selected before the other, and particularly as the entire of its last tour of duty was performed in Canada. Look at the different situations of the 65th. It certainly returned from the same quarter; but it must be recollected that it had been employed there but a few years. Out of its last tour of duty, eight years were spent in the West Indies. The two regiments in question, I think, returned from the North America Station in 1823. With the exception of a couple of years at the Cape, and a similar period in America, the Foreign Stations of the 65th have been the West and East Indies for the last fifty years, and it is now again about to proceed there. The hard-worked Regiments of the Line, might now, in time of peace, expect that their tropical services would be considered and that they would have their share of good stations. I make these remarks in consequence of its having been positively asserted in the papers here, that the 32nd Regiment has been selected as the next for New South Wales. As I have before said, the 24th and 65th arrived the end of July, 1841; the 32nd came home the middle of September in the same year, that is six weeks after the other two, and surely this slight difference ought not to make the 65th being now favoured. I feel assured, Sir, that both yourself and nine out of ten of the Officers of the Army, will fairly admit that the 32nd Foot is the one that should have been selected for New South Wales. This Regiment has been very particularly circumstanced, as regards its Foreign Stations. I will lay before you and your readers the following facts, which should satisfy every one interested. 1st. The 32nd has never, up to the present time, served one single day in any part of the tropics; 2nd, the Regiment has not been in the West Indies for nearly 45 years; and, lastly, its last two tours of duty were spent at the Foreign Stations, viz., from 1817 to 1825 in the Mediterranean, and from 1830 to 1841 in Canada. To send it therefore to the Mediterranean, be it for ever so short a time, cannot but be looked upon as a gross act of favouritism. Why should not the 65th have the Mediterranean station, where it has never yet served.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.
Dublin, August 9th, 1845.

ODDS AND ENDS.

(Compiled from late European Papers.)

THE marriage of the Marquis of Worcester, only son of the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, with the Lady Georgiana Curzon, eldest daughter of Earl Howe, was solemnized on Thursday, July 3, at Hampton Church, Middlesex. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, with her august relatives, the Duchess Ida and the Princesses Anna and Emilie of Saxe Weimar, honoured the ceremony with their presence. A superb déjeûner was afterwards given at Bushy-park.—The German booksellers talk of opening establishments in the United States, to protect themselves against what they consider the literary piracies which exist there.—Lord Ducie's example farm at Whitefield now produces twenty-three times as much corn as it did under the former management.—In Great Britain and Ireland, there are 2,250,000 horses, worth about £67,000,000; about 15,000,000 of black cattle, worth about £215,000,000; 50,000,000 of sheep, worth about £67,000,000; and 18,000,000 of pigs, worth about £18,270,000.—Madame Montgolfier, the widow of the celebrated aeronaut of that name, died at Paris on the 30th June, in the 111th year of her age.—The Benchers of the Middle Temple have excluded Mr. Newton, a barrister, whose name has frequently been before the public in litigation in which he was personally concerned, from the "hall" for two years, on the ground of "unprofessional" conduct.—The southern states of Germany have concluded a treaty for the adoption of a uniform monetary system.—The *Augsburg Gazette* announces the death of Cardinal Capaccini, one of the most eminent diplomatists of the Papal See.—A benedict, on being asked whether he was seriously injured when a steam-boat boiler exploded, replied "that he was so used to be blown up by his wife, that mere steam had no effect on him."—The Rev. J. M. Capes, of St. John's Church, Eastover, near Bridgwater, has published a letter to his parishioners, informing them of his secession to the Church of Rome, and assigning *reasons* for taking that step. Mr. Capes recently built and endowed, at a cost of £7000, a beautiful new church at Eastover, in the parish of Bridgwater.—Died, May the 19th, Richard Caton, Esq., of Maryland (U.S.) in the eightieth year of his age, sincerely regretted by all who knew him. Mr. Caton was the father of three English peeresses—the Marchioness of Wellesley, the Duchess of Leeds, and Lady Stafford.—The commissioners of the fine arts have entrusted Messrs. Foley, Marshall, and Bell, with the execution respectively, of the statues of Hampden, Falkland, and Clarendon, for the new Houses of Parliament.—The Prussian Government has promulgated a new penal code for the army, composed of 287 articles. The *schlague* (the application of the stick or cane to delinquents) is mentioned in the new code, but with certain restrictions, calculated to render its application less frequent.—Tale-hearers make tale-bearers; and hence, says Dr. South, the tale-hearer and the tale-bearer should be hanged together; the one by the ear, the other by the tongue.—By a Russian ordinance, of the 7th June, all Jews resident in Poland are directed to wear a particular dress, under heavy penalties for disobedience.—A person having heard of the wonderful cures said to be effected by the galvanic rings, ordered a number of them to be used as snout-rings for his pigs, in order to cure his bacon. The total number of accidents on railways, reported to the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, for the quarter ending April 1, 1845, was 39, being 22 deaths and 17 injuries.—A pigeon match for £5 a-side was flown from London to Dover. The winning bird performed the distance, upwards of eighty miles, in seventy minutes.—There are now (July) in progress, in the diocese of Chester, no fewer than ninety-six new churches. The New York legislature has passed a law rendering the seduction of an unmarried female under eighteen years of age punishable by a fine of 3000 dollars, or one year's imprisonment, and adultery by a fine of 250 dollars, or six months' imprisonment.—A company is projected for the formation of "a noble esplanade, for public promenades, on the north bank of the river Thames."—Mr. Webb, of Wise Wandra, sheared a sheep, the fleece of which weighed no less than nineteen pounds!—On Thursday, July 10, in the chapel at Lambeth Palace, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Edward Lord Bishop of Salisbury was married to the Hon. Clementina Baillie Hamilton, youngest daughter of the late Archdeacon Baillie Hamilton and Lady Charlotte Baillie Hamilton.—By the new Fishery Act, all rivers in England and Wales are to be closed on the 13th of September in each year, and any person catching, or having in his possession, any trout measuring in length less than seven inches from eye to fork, will subject himself to a penalty not exceeding £10 nor less than £5.—The *Quarterly Review* states that the Emperor of Austria, on the advice of Prince Metternich, is about to endow the Protestant clergy in the German States.—A coquette once declared that the ladies ought to graduate as well as the other sex; to which a gentleman replied—"In that case, madam, you would probably take the degree of *mistress of arts*."—A good advertiser is worth twenty subscribers.—A little pepper is a great improvement to strawberries and cream. Try it!—The population of Russia consists o 53,500,000. Of this number there are 42 millions of serfs, 15 millions of whom are the property of the Crown, and 27 millions belong to private persons. Thus there are in Russia only 11,500,000 subjects who enjoy civil rights.—A fire happening at a public house, one of the crowd requested the engineer to play against the wainscot, but being told it was in no danger, 'I am sorry for that,' said he, 'because I have a long score upon it, which I shall never be able to pay.—To prevent apples from rotting, put them into a warm dry cellar, and let a family of fifteen children have free access to them every day.—A young barrister, intending to be very eloquent, observed:—"Such principles, my Lord, as these are written in the book of nature." "What page, Sir?" said Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough; and the orator was silenced for life.—The total number of pauper lunatics and idiots chargeable to the parishes of England and Wales in August, 1844, was 17,355, or one in 923 of the entire population.—The assessed value of property in the city of Washington, United States, is 11,032,225 dollars. An American paper states, that the Emperor of China has written a letter, six feet long and three feet wide, to the President of the United States.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 34th Regiment to bear upon its regimental colour the words, "Arroyo des Molinos," in commemoration of the gallant conduct of the second battalion of the Regiment in the operations at Arroyo des Molinos, on the 28th of October, 1811.—In the year 1843 there were 2170 corporal punishments inflicted in the Royal Navy. The total number of lashes, 93,983. The highest number inflicted at one time was 60, and the lowest 3. In the previous year as many as 100 lashes were inflicted at one time by sentence of a Court Martial.—The quantity of tea entered for home consumption in 1844, was 41,363,770 lbs., and the duty thereon £4,524,000 19s. 3d.—The railways now (July) before Parliament vary in length from less than one mile (the Bridgewater Navigation and Railway Branch being only 70 chains) to 327 miles—that of the London and York line.—A wag denied that John Bunyan was the author of the Pilgrim's Progress. Being vehemently contradicted, he said, "Nay, I question even if he contributed to the work; for it is impossible that a *bunion* could contribute to *any* pilgrim's progress.—The bill respecting art-unions legalizes them, provided they have a Royal charter, or deed of partnership approved by the Privy Council.—General Zarembra had a very long Polish name. The King had heard of it, and one day asked him—"Pray, Zarembra, what is your name?" The general told him the whole of his long name. "Oh (said the King), the devil himself has not such a name." Sire (replied Zarembra), he is no relation of mine."—Within the last five years between 60,000 and 70,000 "ancient" pictures have paid import duty at the London Custom House.—Sir E. Lee, after a period of service extending over forty-five years, has retired from the office of Secretary to the Edinburgh Post Office.—Sir Edward is succeeded by F. Abbott, Esq., from the Secretary's-office, London.—The Marquis of Salisbury has purchased the Island of Rum for the sum of £24,000 to form a shooting ground or deer forest.—Coroner is derived from two British words: corph coner—a corps inspector.—The King of Sweden has appointed his Royal Highness Prince Oscar, Duke of Ostrogothie, Second Lieutenant in the Royal Fleet of Sweden and Norway. The youthful Prince is his Majesty's third son, and was born 21st of January, 1829.—In 1839 there were in the west riding of Yorkshire 2,768 power looms; in 1841, 11,458; in 1843, 16,870; in 1846, 19,121; being an increase of more than 66 per cent. in power looms within the last four years.—On Wednesday, July 23, the Rev. James Augustus Hessey, B.D., Fellow and Dean of St. John's College, Oxford, was elected head master of the merchant tailors' school, in the room of the Rev. J. W. Bellamy, B.D., resigned.—The new Free Church at Paisley was opened on Sunday, July 21st, and the sum collected at the morning, afternoon, and evening services, was £1000 4s 4½d.—The King of the French is at present (August) grandfather of eleven children—namely, the Duke of Orleans, two; the Queen of the Belgians, three; the Duke de Nemours, two; the Princess Marie (dead) one; the Prince de Joinville, one; the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, two.—Four vessels arrived in the Thames on the first Monday in August, from the West Indies, bringing 68,628 pines, and a large number of turtles.—Masons in the neighbourhood of Berwick-on-Tweed are now (August) publicly offered 27s. per week, while twelve months ago 16s. to 18s. was the current rate of wages.—The first and simplest emotion which we discover in the human mind is curiosity.—The 24th Regiment has in its possession six brass French drums, taken from the French 34th Regiment at Arroyo del Molino, in Spain, in 1811, when under the command of the late Lord Hill; also the baton or staff of the French drum-major.—The Hon. James Stuart Wortley, Q.C. has been appointed Attorney-General for the county palatine of Lancaster, in the room of the late Mr. Sergeant Atcherley.—The funeral procession, in New York, in honour of General Jackson was seven miles long!—The dome of St. Peter's, at Rome, is cracked, it is said, in many places, and ten arches of iron have been placed to prevent its fall.—In consequence of the anticipated passing of Lord Wharncliffe's anti-gambling bill. "Crockford's" club has been dissolved.—The King of Denmark intends sending the corvette *Galathea* to the Nicobar Isles, in order to examine their natural productions, and how far they are adapted for commercial settlements. The *Galathea* will visit Batavia, Singapore, the Chinese ports which are open to European vessels, and Manila, and thence sail to New Zealand.—Mr. Stultz, the celebrated London tailor, has contributed £14,000 towards the Tailors' Benevolent Society.—The tax on bricks produces £250,000 per annum, on paper £660,000, and on soap £850,000.—The actual number of petitions presented against the endowment of Maynooth was 10,243, and the signatures attached to them amounted to the unprecedented number of 1,288,165.—Tom Thumb's kisses sold for a shilling a piece in England. Prince Albert sold his, in a lump, for *half a crown*.—The laziest fellow in Newfoundland is John Jingles, who employs a nigger to sneeze for him.—An old gentleman of Penobscot, who is very careful of his health, generally makes a point of airing his umbrella before using it, for fear he should take cold.—The Musical Society of Hamburg has sent to Dresden a crown of solid silver, admirably wrought, destined to adorn the marble bust of Weber, which is placed over his tomb.—It is calculated that the consumption of gas in London amounts to eight millions and a half cubic feet every twenty-four hours.—Her Majesty has signified her intention of presenting Lord Glenlyon's body of Highlanders with a set of colors, as a mark of her regard for their enthusiastic loyalty, and in token of her gracious remembrance of the reception which she received on her visit to the Highlands.—Mr. John Hickey, of Athlone, died on the 1st August, at the advanced age of 105 years and 6 months, having been born in January, 1740.—It is said to be not an uncommon thing for 100,000 railway shares to be sold in one day in the share markets at Leeds.—Milan was first lighted with gas in April last; Florence during the same month.—It appears from the proceedings of the Commissioners on Tuesday, at Chester, that the depth of the Dee decreased two feet last year.—The site of the old market at Berkenhead is to be converted into a haymarket. The old buildings are rased to the ground.—A new church is being built at Preston, the fund for erecting which is being raised at a penny-a-week subscriptions. £600 has thus been raised.—The annual prize, given by Her Majesty to the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen's Body-Guard for Scotland, was shot for in Hope Park, and gained by Henry George Watson, Esq., Secretary to the Royal Company.—The Histoire de la Revolutions Française, by M. Theirs, has had an immense sale in Paris. Upwards of eighty thousand copies have passed through the press, producing a profit to the editors of 150,000 francs per volume.—In the cathedral church of Christ Church, Oxford, the college prayers morning and evening are to this day said in Latin—the only place, we believe, where Latin prayers are continued to be used. From a parliamentary return, it appears that there are belonging to the different ports in the United Kingdom 870 steam vessels, of which thirty are from 500 to 2000 tons burthen.

TAILORS' LATIN.

(From Punch.)

WE all owe much to our tailor in one sense; many of us in more senses than one. How shall society repay its tailor! At least, by elevating him in the social scale. Let his art rank henceforth among the liberal professions. Why prefer the individual who gilds a pill to him who clothes a man! Educate the tailor, not to that limited extent which would simply give him the schoolboy knowledge of what is Latin for goose, but so as to place him on a level with the apothecary, Tailors' Latin, we doubt not, would be as good as doctor's Latin. Let gentlemen prescribe their clothes instead of ordering them As—

R. Super-Saxoniæ Opt:
Valenciæ Qualitate Præstant:
Alberti Mist: ar quant. suff:
Fiant tunica, subucula, bracæque laxæ, hora prandii gerend:

Part of a preliminary examination at Merchant Tailors' Hall might consist in causing the student to translate such prescriptions, as, for instance the above, thus:—

Take, of Best Super-Saxony,
of Fine Valencia,
of Albert Mixture, each a sufficient quantity,
Let a coat, a waistcoat, and trousers be made, to be worn at dinner-time.

But while we would exalt the tailor, would we allow the milliner to remain where she is? Certainly not. For an artist who is to execute classic drapery, what can be better than classical instruction! The father, the husband, the brother, may prescribe ladies' dresses; whereby economy will be consulted as well as elegance. As thus:—

R. Serici Cærulei Virgas vjjj
Tæniarum Coccin: Vig: v.
Ut fiat vestis, secundum artem, rosis eleganter ornater, quâ se vesperibus adolescentula induat.

That is to say, young ladies—
Take, of blue silk, eight yards,
of crimson ribbons, five yards
So that a dress may be made, according to art, elegantly trimmed with roses, which let the damsel put on of evenings.

And let us say, in conclusion, that a physician would often find this prescription most serviceable in cases of low spirits and ill-humour; very many of which we will lay a heavy wager it will relieve.

THE EUREKA.

THAT notable invention, the Eureka, or Latin Verse-grinder, was tried yesterday before a committee of young gentlemen from the public schools, who are anxious to have their Latin exercises done with the least possible trouble.

The proprietor asked the young gentlemen to fix a subject upon which the instrument might perform, accordingly Mr. Snooks, of Westminster, proposed the quarrel between Roebuck and Somers.

The machinery of the wondrous instrument was set in motion and the following lines ground out to the music of a barrel-organ:—

Sligonis membrum, Bucki vult pullere nasum,
Transfugit Arcturus Rhetoris in gremium,
Hunc pius Ashleius laudat, decus Exeter Aulæ,
Pontificumque comes Bobbius Inglisius.
Hunc laudat Dominus Pocleides turnabout agri,
Laudat Humusque ferox ille tremendus aper
Desine Bucke Domum nostram exanimare querelis
Inque potatones, Padde, ratro propera

As some decidedly English expressions had crept into the lines, the inventor explained that he was educating his machine to grind English verses likewise; hence, that for the present a little confusion might arise between the languages. A translation of the above verses was then called for by Master Spoon, of Charterhouse, when the following appeared, the organ playing "Rule Brittania."

When Sligo's member aims at Roebuck's nose,
The frightened Buck to Speaker's bosom goes.
Him Ashley praises, piousest of lords,
And Inglis, known at missionary boards:
Him Hume the Caledonian boar so stout
Admires, and Peel, the Lord of Turnabout.
Buck, plague the House no more! and Paddy clap
A 'tato into thy potato-trap.

Several double-barrelled Eurekas were ordered for Eton, Harrow, and Rugby, and we hear of a forthcoming *soirée*, where Lord W—m L—nn—x proposes to perform some choice fantasias on this extraordinary instrument.

TEXAS.—It is very mortifying to perceive that those races in America which uphold slavery and the old aristocracy of colour should be thriving and increasing in numbers, wealth, peace, and power, whilst that race which has proclaimed the great principle of human equality, and acted upon it, should remain poor and divided, its industry paralysed, its efforts at political organization utter failures, and its very existence threatened by the encroachments of its neighbours. The Anglo-Americans and the Portuguese-Brazilians thrive; the Spanish race, even in the most favoured position dwindles. Within twenty years the Anglo-Americans have swollen from 10,000,000 to 18,000,000; within the same time, being about the period of their freedom, the Mexicans have increased from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000, that too, being mostly Indian increase. There are 1,000,000 of whites in Mexico, 2,000,000 of mixed race, 4,000,000 of Indians. How can such a population withstand or compete with the expansive power of the Anglo-American? And yet the philanthropist could not hesitate which to prefer. In Mexico the Indian walks armed by the side of the white man, his best support, his free labourer and friend. The American drives his slave gang before him to the cultivation of a new soil. The worst features of humanity are prominent in the one, the best features in the other; but the bad prevails, and, as we cannot take upon us to set straight by the strong hand what we think unfitting in the ways of Providence, we must deplore and abide. There does indeed seem to be a powerful demon employed counteracting and undoing all that we have done or can do against slavery and the slave trade. Nowhere has it more completely baffled our efforts than on this very land of Texas. But the struggle was from the first a vain one. Had we, indeed, on first recognising the independence of Texas procured a recognition of it from Mexico, and poured European capital and population into it, we might have reared an independent state; but capital refused to repair thither, the American alone migrated to Texas. In such circumstances to hope that Texas would not declare itself politically Anglo-American, as it was left to become in population and commercial connexion, was idle. How strong the national current ran in that direction we see from the unanimity of the Texan assemblies. They are all American to a man. If they ever affected to desire independence it was to force Jonathan to grant them fair terms. This they seem to have got, though not without terrifying President Polk, by shaking hands with Captain Elliot. The conditions of the United States were churlish; the grudging Senate of Washington passed them in order that the Texans might demur, that fresh negotiations might take place, that thus the matter should again come before Congress, and allow time and European interference to defeat annexation. President Polk has, however, defeated the purpose of his own Senate, he has out-promised and outmanœuvred England, cajoled the Texans into a vote of annexation, and acted thereon promptly by the despatch of ships and regiments to the Rio Grande. Polk has shown himself in this a worthy son of Jackson; indeed, an improvement upon old Hickory, since he has avoided the violence and bloodshed which accompanied the General's seizure of the Floridas. The question now is, whether, the British Government and that of France, having failed, will be content to refrain from all further interference. Will they give up their treaties with Texas? Will Englishmen give up their claim upon Texas, as portion of Mexico, for the 60,000,000 dollars due by Mexico to them? Will these European powers remain strangers to the settlement of a new frontier between Mexico and the thirtieth State of the Union; or will attempts be made, by negotiation at Washington, to settle these in conjunction with the Oregon frontier; Mr. M'Lane is on his way to England to negotiate the latter affair. The very mission shows a desire on the part of the President to come to some amicable arrangement, and the sooner this is done the better for the American zeal for territory having been satisfied in the direction of Texas, will now throw itself into the Oregon question with the usual fury of appeals to popular desires. It remains to be seen what attitude will be taken by the American Whigs, by those who stigmatized annexation. If Mexico remain quiet, they will have but weak arguments to bring forward. President Polk's success will add to his popularity, as well as that of the Democrats, and there seems little doubt that these are determined to follow up their victory by reducing the protecting tariff down to a tariff requisite for revenue alone. It seems to be confidently asserted that Mr. Walker will propose this measure at the opening of Congress. Should it take place, it will in some measure reconcile England to the loss of free trade with Texas.—*Examiner.*

THE STEAM MONKEY.—In a letter received from Mr. Nasmyth, dated Devonport, it is stated that at the first trial with a part of the machine at the manufactory, it drove a pile, 14 inches square and 18 feet in length, 15 feet into the ground with 20 blows of the monkey, the machine then working 70 strokes a minute; the ground was a coarse ground, imbedded in a strong tenacious clay, performing this work in seventeen seconds. The entire machine is now in full action at Devonport for the embankment to be erected there to keep out the sea, and form a wet dock. He describes it as going far beyond what he dared even to hope for, and that it is truly laughable to see it stick vast 66 feet piles into the ground as a lady would stick pins into her pincushion. The entire of the operations required to be performed on each pile from the time it is floated alongside the stage until it is embedded in the solid foundation of slate rock is only 4½ minutes. The great stage which carries the machine, boiler, workmen, and everything necessary, trots along on its railway like a wheelbarrow, and moves on the diameter of a pile the moment it has finished the last. It picks the pile up out of the water, hoists it high in the air, drops it into its exact place, then covers it with the great magic cap, which follows it as it sinks into the ground, then thump goes the monkey on its head, jumping away seventy jumps a minute. At the first stroke the pile sank six feet, its advance gradually diminishing until in the hard ground above the solid slate rock it was reduced to nine inches. Nothing can better prove the superiority of the principle of this invention, of getting the momentum by a heavy weight moving with small velocity over the same momentum, as got, on the old principle, by a light weight with great velocity, than the state of the heads of the piles as driven by each process. Dr. Greene drew attention to a sketch of two heads of piles, one 66 feet long, driven by a monkey of 12 cwt., falling from a great height, and making only one blow in five minutes, and requiring twenty hours to drive it; this, though protected by a hoop of iron, is so split and shattered on the head, that it would require to be re-headed to drive it any further. The other, although 66 feet long, was not even supported by an iron hoop, and the head is as smooth as if it were dressed off with a new plane. It was driven with a hammer 50 cwt., and only 3 feet fall, making 70 blows a minute.

THE REV. DR. WOLFF.—It is with unfeigned satisfaction that we perceive that a subscription has been set on foot to reimburse Dr. Wolff the sum of £400 which he has expended out of his own slender income "in his hazardous and persevering, although unhappily unavailing endeavour to rescue from destruction the lives of two military officers in her Majesty's services, supposed to be in jeopardy under the despotic and cruel government of the King of Bokhara." It is not intended that the contribution of the public should be applied to ostentatious purposes, but to the effectual and permanent benefit of Dr. Wolff and his family. This is as it should be, for the man who has spent the best of his days, and worn down his constitution, in noble acts of charity—for the temporal as well as eternal benefit of his fellow-men—well deserves to have the evening of his days made comfortable, and to feel assured that when he is called away from the scene of his earthly trials and sufferings, those whom he may leave behind him, dear to him as life itself—are not left destitute. Few men have deserved better—to have, we will not say, such a boon conferred on them—but—such an act of justice done to them.—*New Quarterly Review.*

ACCIDENT TO HER MAJESTY'S CROWN.—On the occasion of the ceremonial proceedings in the House of Lords, to open, prorogue, or dissolve the Parliament, Her Majesty wears a tiara of diamonds, and is attended by an officer of state, with the crown on a cushion. Every visitor of the jewel-house in the Tower is aware of the novel arrangements and beauty of such crown, it having been to a considerable extent reconstructed for Her Majesty. That crown, on Saturday, was borne on a rich cushion, from the robing-room to the throne in the House of Lords, by the Duke of Argyll. His Grace is an elderly gentleman, and frequently evinced his anxiety regarding his forthcoming duty by perambulating the Royal gallery along which Her Majesty had to pass to the robing-room (the Lord's library), whence the Queen proceeded into the house. His Grace duly appeared in the procession. Her Majesty having delivered the prorogation speech, preparations were made for her quitting the house. The Duke of Argyll had to bear the crown from the presence of the Queen, it still remaining on the cushion; but, as the flooring of the throne-chair is raised above that of the house, he had to descend two steps. Receding from the Queen's presence without turning, his Grace appeared to have forgotten that there were two steps behind him, and consequently missing the first step, he stumbled, the crown rolled off the cushion, and in its fall several diamonds were knocked out. The consternation occasioned among the state officers and others about the throne may be imagined, though not easily described. The Duke's *mal-à-propos* position no doubt was severely enough felt by himself. The Queen soon perceived the disaster, and with great readiness and calmness, desired that the Duke would not concern himself on account of the accident, and hoped that his Grace was uninjured. As soon as search could be made, it was instituted; and the belief was that all the diamonds that had been knocked off in the fall were secured. As soon as the Queen quitted the throne, the housekeeper appeared in front of it, thus taking charge of the position, and civilly preventing other parties from too nearly approaching it. Officials connected with the house were also placed within its immediate vicinity, further to guard against any improper searching for diamonds, &c., that might be lost. The Queen having quitted the house, the event became the subject of still more earnest conversation. The Duke of Wellington remained in the long or Royal gallery, by which the Queen had passed from the House of Lords, for some time, explaining to various peeresses as they passed the untoward event, and the consoling address of her Majesty to the Duke of Argyll. The Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir A. Clifford, (Black Rod) &c., were quite as much engaged in the body of the house in explaining the circumstance.

FANCY PORTRAIT OF A CELEBRATED CRIMINAL LAWYER.—"Master Willis, here's Mr. Montecute Crawley, the lawyer, come to talk to you about your defence. He's in a great hurry; so, if you please, you must make haste; he's so much to do he can't stay for nobody." And the turnkey only spoke the truth of the exceeding business of Montecute Crawley; to whose silver tongue the world owed the liberty of many a ruffian. Happy was the evil-doer, whose means might purchase the good offices of Mr. Montecute Crawley! There was no man at the bar who could so completely extract the stain of blood from a murderer. Had he defended Sawney Bean, dipped a hundred times in infanticide, he would have presented him to the bar as a shepherd with the bloom and fragrance of Arcady upon him! Worthy man! What a constitution had Mr. Montecute Crawley, to stand the wear and tear of his own feelings, racked, agonised as they always were, for his innocent, much-persecuted client, the homicide or highwayman at the bar. Happily, his emotion was always so very natural, and so very intense, that again and again it touched the bosoms of the jury who could not—simple creatures!—but believe so eloquent, so earnest a gentleman, when he not only vouched for the innocence of the unfortunate accused, but he wept a shower of tears in testimony thereof. Tears, in fact, were Mr. Montecute Crawley's great weapons; but he had too true a notion of their value to use them save on extraordinary occasions. With all his tenderness, he had great powers of self-restraint; and, therefore, never dropt a tear upon any brief that brought him less than five hundred guineas. He had heard of the "luxury of woe," and was determined that with him at least the luxury should bear its proper price. His coarse and stony-hearted brethren at the bar, had, in the envy and brutality of their souls, nicknamed Mr. Montecute Crawley, the watering-pot. But he—good, silver-tongued man—heeded not the miserable jest. He talked and wept, and wept and talked, as though he felt assured that all the world believed his words and tears, and that only the angels knew them to be false.—*Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine.*

THE CAPABILITIES OF THE BLIND.—John Genelli, a blind man of Combassi, learned statuary in his twentieth year, after he had lost his sight; and, although blind, the figures he cut in profile were both beautiful and resembled the originals. He is said to have occasionally employed himself in crayon-painting. Wezel, in the second volume of his *Essay on the Knowledge of Man*, mentions another blind man, who not only played skilfully at cards, but was also a good chess-player. In Diderot's excellent letter *sur les aveugles, à l'usage de ceux qui voyent*, some notice is taken of a man born blind, who was living at the time the author wrote (1747). He was a chymist and a musician. He judged correctly as to beauty and symmetry, knew very well when another object came in his way, and made no mistake in passing a street, whether it was a *cul-de-sac*, or an ordinary thoroughfare. He wrought at the turning-lathe, and with the needle; took machinery to pieces, and reconstructed it, &c. M. Backo, who has himself been blind for eighteen years, takes this opportunity to relate of himself, that he also possesses many of the facilities above-mentioned; that he, too, by the mere touch, acquires an idea of the form of bodies, and, with no less facility, can distinguish the height, length, and breadth of the room. Moreover, he adds the interesting observation, that, in his frequent dreams, during his eighteen years blindness, he has not six times dreamed that he was blind; but that, in this state, he sees and acts as if he had the complete use of his eyes. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1757, there is an account of a patient who was cured of small-pox by Sir Hans Sloane, and who, at the termination of the complaint, was seized with violent convulsive fits. After the use of the cold bath, which had been resorted to after the failure of several other remedies, she lost first her sight, then her hearing and speech, and, besides, the power of deglutition. This last privation continued for three quarters of a year. During this period, her touch became so delicate, that, by means of her fingers, she could distinguish not only the principal colours of various stuffs, but even the mixed colours and their finer shades.—*Weinholt's Lectures on Somnambulism.*

LEICESTER TRADE.—We are glad to find that some few orders for hosiery have been received from Sydney within the last few days past. Hitherto, our Australian colonies have done but little for our home-manufactures, (!!!) nor are they likely to be very large customers so long as we refuse to admit their corn at the same easy rate as that from Canada—much of which, it is well known, is of American growth. This is a point upon which the Australians feel keenly; for, as they say, seeing that their wool and tallow are so freely admitted—and with such benefit to the home-producers of these articles—why should there be any objection to the introduction of their corn?—*Leicester Chronicle.*

DR. WOLFF.—The *New Quarterly Review*, in an excellent notice of the "Narrative of the Mission of Dr. Wolff to Bokhara," thus speaks of Dr. W. and his claims on public sympathy:—"Here, then, we have a man of first-rate powers, by birth a Jew, embracing the doctrines of the Protestant Church of England. From 1821 to 1824 he was a missionary amongst the Jews, Mahometans, and Heathens in Egypt, Persia, Khorassaun, the Crimea, Constantinople, and Smyrna. In the year 1824 he returned to and was naturalised in England, but in the following year went through Egypt, Cyprus, and Palestine. From 1830 to 1834 he travelled as missionary in Greece, the Ionian Isles, Galatia, Persia, Khorassaun, Sarakhs, Bokhara, Balkh, Cabul, Simlah, Cashmere, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Calcutta, Masulipatam, and Bombay. In 1835 he visited Egypt, Abyssinia, Yemen, the Wahabites and Rechabites, Bombay, New York, Jersey, and Washington. In Khorassaun he was made a slave, and had his feet bastinadoed. At Madras he was seized with Asiatic cholera. At Aleppo he almost sunk into the very bosom of the earthquake that destroyed 60,000 Persians. In 1843-4-5, he was occupied on this mission to Bokhara, the results of which, in imminent peril of life and limb, are before our readers in his book. He has brought to bear in the service of the Church such attainments in Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and other languages, as are possessed by very few. His knowledge of Eastern customs, his peculiar facility for giving force and vigour to the types and strong figures of the Eastern languages, his remarkably vivid phraseology, have been listened to by crowded congregations; and, if it be gratifying to him to know that he possesses the undoubted friendship and good-will of nearly every crowned head in Europe, of all our various ambassadors, and the whole *corps diplomatique*, of this we can assure him. Further, if the individual were to be selected who has carried Christianity farthest into the East—who has produced there a positive effect—who is known to be a sincere and noble-hearted being—moving among men to bring them to the knowledge of the purest principles of the gospel—illustrating that in his own wonderful, fluent, and extraordinary style—Joseph Wolff is the man. A light, a glory, an honour, and a grace to any community to which he attached himself—yet the English Church, the richest of God's Churches on earth, gave him for his support a living of £20 per annum, and after that a curacy of £60 a-year. Verily, indeed, the premium held out to conversion being thus little, it will excite small marvel if the Anglican Church is not a proselyting community. Probably he designs to make the sacrifice great to enhance its value? Is this wise?"

REDUCED PRICES OF BRITISH MANUFACTURES.—We are constantly told, by the supporters of the present system, that this prodigious reduction in the price of our manufactures which appears in so striking, and, if not proved by authentic documents, incredible a manner, in the present excess of £70,000,000 in the official over the real or declared value of our exports, is the only hold we have of foreign markets, and that the vast extension of our foreign trade is mainly to be ascribed to this circumstance. There can be no doubt that this extension in the quantity of our exports is in a great degree owing to this cause. But is such an extension in the *quantity* of our exports, attended with no proportional extension in the *price received*, either a national or a social advantage? Is it a good thing for this country to be converted into the slave of the world, and to be yearly doomed to produce more work for less pay? That may be a benefit to the slave-holder; is it an equal benefit to the slave himself? Would it not be better for him to have less work and more pay? Considered even with reference to the encouragement of our manufactures, is not the argument fallacious? So vast is the home market for our manufactures in comparison of the foreign, that while our whole exports are of the declared value of £52,000,000, the manufactures for the home market are no less than £133,000,000. Now if this is the case, even when the home market is crippled, as it is now, by the decline of 50 per cent. in the remuneration of industry, what would it be if home industry received, by the effects of an adequate currency, an adequate remuneration? It is better to add 50 per cent. to a hundred and thirty millions than to fifty millions. For every pound we gain under the present monetary system in our export trade, we should gain three in the home sale of our manufactures, if the currency were placed on a proper footing.—*Alison on the Currency.*

DIVERSION.—Soon after the whole fleet, with an army of 25,000 men, sailed for Cadiz, off which place they remained three days, the troops were ordered to land, and General Moore's division was embarked in the boats; but before they reached the shore, they were recalled, and the landing abandoned. Signal made to return to Tetuan Bay, 10th October, much better. Off the Straits of Gibraltar." These various manœuvres were performed with the intention of deceiving the enemy; but General O'Hara, who was labouring under impaired health and spirits, and whose tactics were all of the straightforward order, became furiously enraged at the whole proceeding. "What is the meaning of all this pretence of landing at Cadiz, passing backwards and forwards, and all the rest of it?" "It is a diversion, General," was the answer given to the brave and blunt veteran, "Diversion!" he exclaimed "'Tis a diversion, for all Europe is laughing at you. Why, your commander cannot see the length of his nose; and as for your fighting-cock Moore, he has trimmed his tail! Pretty doings!" This ebullition of the worthy veteran was in allusion, in the first instance, to the well-known nearsightedness of Sir Ralph Abercromby; and certainly the general could not regard the rendezvous at Gibraltar with much personal satisfaction since the price of provisions had been enormously augmented by it. Lord Hill used to mention, that being forbidden on account of his illness at that time, to eat anything but fresh meat, he was obliged to give three pounds twelve shillings sterling for a turkey, and a guinea for a fowl. Of course General O'Hara could not think this increase in the expenses of his own very hospitable board by any means a diversion. And then, in those days of all prevailing powder and pomatum, Sir John Moore had actually dared the innovation of a crop, and appeared unfrizzled and unfloured upon parade. This was the source of the second remark of the harassed old soldier, who no doubt considered, as many of his years would have done, that with the curls and the pigtail the age of chivalry was gone.—*Life of Lord Hill.*

ROMISH RESPECT FOR THE LAW OF NATIONS.—Our readers will probably not have altogether forgotten the remarkable case of Mademoiselle Heldivier, which we had occasion to relate with some minuteness last autumn. That young lady, being still a minor, and the daughter of a gentleman who had, within a few days of the event we related, delivered his letters of recall from the post of Dutch minister at the Court of Sardinia, was enticed from her father's abode by the machinations of the Archbishop of Turin, who used direct falsehoods to screen her flight, and, under the protection of these pious frauds, she was consigned to a convent in Turin, where she speedily apostatised from the faith of her family. Every attempt to rescue her in the name of the sacred rights of her father, and the international rights of her country, proved ineffectual; the highest civil authority of the Court of Turin declared itself incompetent to violate the door of a convent, even under the most imperious obligation of justice; and in the convent the young lady has remained to the present hour. In relating the unparalleled circumstances which attended this elopement, we mentioned that the claim of M. Heldivier was zealously supported by the Ministers of England and France at the Court of Turin, but that his own successor, the representative of the Dutch Government, who happened to be a Roman Catholic, had shown great apathy in the transaction, and that the King of Holland had submitted, with very questionable dignity, to the illegal detention of one of his own subjects, the daughter of his own late Minister, in a Piedmontese convent. Independently of the peculiar and romantic interest which attached itself to this deplorable case, the facts were such as it became every English and Protestant family, having any intercourse with the King of Sardinia's dominions, to know, and the questions of international law arising out of those facts are of such moment that we cannot allow them to be buried in oblivion until some fresh catastrophe reminds the world of their existence. But our attention has been more particularly recalled to the subject by a discussion which has recently taken place in the Second Chamber of the States-General of Holland. The government was there formally called upon to give an account of this nefarious transaction, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs is reported to have given the following explanation:—"It is true (said he) that a Dutch ambassador, who has always been much respected at the Court of Turin, has lost his child in a most unexpected manner. This young lady voluntarily quitted her parents to take refuge in a convent, where she abjured her faith, and passed over to the Romish Church. So severe a wound to the most tender feelings of a father and the rights of a Dutch subject has of course been followed by an investigation, which has been conducted on the part of the Government with the utmost zeal. But we find that this occurrence is the work of a power which has in the kingdom of Sardinia peculiar rights and peculiar laws, and which is not subject to any responsibility towards the government of the country—the power I allude to is that of the Roman Catholic Church. All our efforts to obtain an acknowledgment of the rights of the father, and to force the ecclesiastical authorities to answer these legitimate demands, have proved ineffectual. The Sardinian government has openly declared that it was not in its power to act with effect. The securities for strangers are the same in that country as they are for the native inhabitants; but the Archbishop of Turin has equal rights towards the one and the other, and it is at once his right and his duty to open the doors of his Church to whosoever demands it, and no temporal power can cross the threshold of the cloister. The Sardinian government has replied to all our remonstrances by a declaration of impotence and incapacity." These explanations were but little calculated to give satisfaction to the States-General of Holland. The government was openly accused of cowardice by one of the deputies, who indignantly asked whether Holland was sunk so low as to endure so ignominious a stain upon her honour, and to allow these pretensions of ecclesiastical rights to prevail over the law of nations.—*Times.*

GIL BLAS.—I had made an attempt many years ago to read Gil Blas a second time, in order to form a well grounded opinion of its merits; for I have never considered it as a work worthy of the reputation it enjoys; but I was soon tired by the never-ending string of stories, which are brought from every corner of the domains of invention, to swell up the history of a worthless rogue I have this time surmounted my reluctance; and my final judgment is this. The whole merit of the romance in question consists in the smoothness of the narrative; and that kind of ingenuity, which, by a certain disregard of probability, can turn common life into a source of adventures interesting to idle curiosity, especially that of the young. But I declare, that, in a moral point of view, it is impossible to read anything more revolting, more palsying to the soul. There is not one trait of disinterested virtue in the whole of the work. Tom Jones is not a flattering representation of life; but how full it is of invigorating pictures of the noble qualities with which nature endows many a heart. In Gil Blas, mankind, without exception, consists of odious reptiles; another Mosaic deluge, but with no ark, would be the fittest end for them; nothing else can satisfy the mind when wishing to free the earth from such a disgusting tribe of reptiles. Le Sage's mind might have for its symbol a snake, agile, flexible, smooth, and cold, with a great readiness to use its sharp teeth. He had no sense of beauty whatever—either physical or moral. There is not a description of scenery in the whole work; his female beauties are slightly described, and just so far as to be made *appétissantes*. Virtue, to him, is an accident arising from circumstances: and he is anxious to caution his readers that it is a most dangerous, and, after all, a most useless thing, in the world. The moral of the whole work is—Be a clever villain. I shall carry a thorough hatred of Gil Blas to my grave.—*Life of Blanco White.*

BIRTH.

On the 23rd instant, at her residence, Fort Academy, Church-hill, Mrs. George Taylor, of a daughter.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS

TO BE HAD PREVIOUS TO AN AWFUL SACRIFICE BY AUCTION EARLY IN JANUARY.

B. L. GUION, Jeweller, Watchmaker, &c., &c., 561, George-street, opposite Bridge-street, in consequence of his leaving the colony in a few weeks, and the Shop he now occupies being let to another party, he begs to acquaint his patrons and the public that he has removed his stock to the Show Room, first floor same house, where he will for only three weeks continue *selling off* at extremely low prices, much under the prime cost—such as ladies' and gentlemen's gold watches, from £5 to £15, the same as have been sold in Sydney so high as 30 guineas; silver watches, levers, horizontal, and vertical movements, really good and sound, from £1 5s. to £6 10s.; gold watch guards and neck chains, from £2 to £6; brequet chains and seals, from £1 1s. to £1 10s.; gold watch keys and seals, very low; gold eye glasses, from 15s. to 21s.; gold ear-rings, rich patterns, from 10s. to 30s.; brooches, from 10s. to 40s.; gentlemen's and ladies' rings, real stones and pure gold, from 10s. to 30s.; guinea gold extra strong wedding rings, at 5s. 6d. each; and an immense quantity of fancy and useful articles, too numerous to describe.

Parties intending to give their friends presents at the ensuing Christmas would do well to take advantage of the present offer.

9710

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JUST ARRIVED—A very superior lot of the above, which is double the usual width, and has the advantage of being made in ten yard lengths; at

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DELIVERED AT THE GLEBE, SURRY HILLS WOOLLOOMOOLOO, &c.

	Per Imp. Ton s.	d.
Superior large Ebenezer Coal, free from slate and slack	16	6
Best Household Newcastle Coal ..	16	6
DELIVERED IN THE CITY.		
Superior large Ebenezer and best Newcastle Coal	16	0
Smiths' Coal....	16	0
ON THE WHARF.		
Superior large Ebenezer and best Household Newcastle Coal	14	0
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Sussex-street, December 18. 9628

COALS! COALS! COALS

THE undersigned continues to deliver the best house Coals in the city, at 16s., or at the wharf, 15s., per ton imperial.

HENRY PRESCOTT.

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PITT AND KING STREETS.

ALFRED TOOGOOD most respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends, patrons, and the public, for past favours so liberally bestowed; also, to remind them, that on Boxing Day his spread will be luxuriant, as no pains have been spared to please the most fastidious epicure—with barons of beef, rounds, hams, turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, roast pigs, with various made dishes, all gratis for the eating.

Come come, my friends, and partake of the cheer
That is spread for my customers at the close of this year.
No pains have I spared—that all shall be good;
If you only come and try, you'll say they're Too-good. 10050

TO VISITORS IN SYDNEY, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, WHOLESALE PURCHASERS, EXPORTERS, &c., &c.

W. MOFFITT begs to call the attention of the above to his extensive stock of Stationery and School Books of every description.

Having personally purchased his goods in England, direct from the manufacturer, for ready money, he is enabled to offer them at prices highly advantageous to the purchaser. To enumerate the present stock on hand would be too much for an advertisement: it will be sufficient to say, there is every article required to complete a WHOLESALE STATIONERY AND SCHOOL BOOK WAREHOUSE. *Five thousand reams* of wrapping papers, of all sizes, at prices advertised below. 9042

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THE Undersigned having received advices, ex *Hamlet*, of his extensive orders for the above papers, being nearly ready for shipment, together with his large stock now on hand, enables him to offer the following by the package or ream, at the undermentioned low prices, for CASH.—

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Single small hand, well suited for small shopkeepers, per ream ..	4	0
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Ditto ditto, 18 and 20 lbs., for drapers, mercers, &c.	9	0
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Double, 2 lbs., 26 lbs., per ream (very fine and light colour)	11	0
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Ditto ditto, 55 lbs., fine quality, for ironmongers &c.	18	6
Royal bag cap brown, 38 lbs., fine quality, for ironmongers, &c.	13	6
Ditto ditto, 32 lbs.	11	6
Double small brown cap, 24 lbs, fine texture	12	0
CARTRIDGE PAPERS.		
Royal cartridge, 40 lbs., per ream (stout)	25	0
Ditto ditto, 30 lbs., very fine, per ream	21	0
Ditto ditto, 28 or 26 lbs, per ream	17	6
Ditto ditto, 46 lbs., superfine, per ream	40	0
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Ditto ditto, 38 lbs., superfine, per ream	35	0
Imperial flat ditto, 36 lbs., very superior, per ream	35	0

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8634 301, Pitt-street.

NO BUNKUM.

THE undersigned respectfully invites the attention of the Settlers and the Colonists generally to an early inspection of his varied and extensive stock of goods ex *Hamlet* and *Angelina*, which having been selected by himself from some of the first houses in London, and purchased for CASH, enables him to offer them at prices less by one-third than any hitherto offered by any *legitimate* tradesman in the colony, thus enabling parties from the interior to obtain first-rate garments which cannot be excelled by any house in Sydney for style, cut, quality, and make, at the very lowest prices consistent with good material and workmanship.

Amongst the variety selected are a few choice patterns of the newly invented material called the *Lama*, so much patronised by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the nobility, and gentry of England. The wool of the Lama undergoes the process of dyeing, and other matters necessary in the course of manufacture, better than ordinary wool, whilst from its natural silken softness, greater comfort and wear and durability is the result. It has all the appearance of superfine cloth, but the lightness of its texture renders it peculiarly adapted to this climate.

TO THE SETTLERS!

One visit will convince them that no other house can compete with this in goods suitable for the interior. Amongst which is a great variety of stout Windsor and Manchester Cords, so much enquired after for riding trousers. Also an endless variety of Buckskins, twisted Doeskins, Stockinets, and Tweeds, both English and colonial.

A list of prices is considered superfluous, as all who have favoured him with their orders can testify to the celebrity to which his establishment has attained—by his being the first who reformed the previous exorbitant prices of wearing apparel in this colony.

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ROBERT BOURNE AND CO. particularly invite the public to inspect their stock of SUMMER DRESSES, and to assure them it will be found unsurpassed for variety and extent in Sydney.
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JUST OPENED—Two cases of *Tuscan Dunstable*, and *Fancy* Straw Bonnets, of the last new shapes, at
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JUST RECEIVED, per *Tropic*, a very superior sample of real Paris Hats, fashionable shapes and velvet naps, and are particularly recommended to gentlemen as the most durable and best looking they can wear. At
UTHER'S
Old established Hat Manufactory,
9805 274, Pitt-street.

STOCK OF SADDLERY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, the Stock of Saddlery, &c.
JOHN GIBLETT,
10,071 290, Pitt-street.

[CIRCULAR.]

MESSRS. PITE AND PRESTON

BEG to acquaint the ladies and gentlemen of Sydney, settlers, country storekeepers, and the public generally, that they have received, by late arrivals, a choice and extensive assortment of goods, suitable for the present season; in addition to which, they have been induced to purchase, in the Sydney market, for cash, and at a considerable discount from the invoice price, a consignment of Silk Goods, Drapery, Hosiery, and Slops. They have, therefore, come to the determination of re-marking their entire stock, at a very great reduction; which, with the addition of the before-mentioned new goods, will comprehend an assortment—the extent, variety, and price of which, will offer advantages to purchasers which no other house in the colony can, at the present time.

Pite and Preston will not do themselves the injustice to suppose that this intimation of

Reduced Prices

will be received by the Public as an idle Selling Off, Cheap Shop rumour, which is so generally adopted at the present time, but as a firm and straightforward determination on the part of the Proprietors, to make a great and speedy reduction in the amount of their Stock.

They trust, also, that the Ladies will be pleased to bear in mind, that they have always kept Goods of a superior description to those generally imported into this colony.

THE REDUCTION, MARKING, AND RE-MARKING OF THEIR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE; and they have only to solicit that the public will test their professions and prices, in accordance with the detail and specification, as per list of prices to be obtained at the Emporium, 263, Pitt-street. 10,052

BONNETS! BONNETS!! BONNETS!!!

LADIES who may require, and are about to make purchases suited to the present season, are respectfully solicited to inspect the large and varied stock of Silk, Satin, Tuscan, Dunstable, Fancy Straw, and Patent Muslin Bonnets just received, and now on view in the show-room of the undersigned.

W. A. DOBSON,
George-street,
Next to the Commercial Bank.

N.B.—Three cases of Patent Plait and Transparent Bonnets at astonishing low prices. 9426

FLOOR CLOTHS.

A. LENEHAN has just received another investment of the above article, in addition to his already extensive Stock, which he is prepared to sell at a further reduction on his former prices.

Uphostery Ware-rooms, 271, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets. 9955

W. E. ROWLAND has just landed a large assortment of *White* and *Gold Breakfast* China, in a great variety of patterns; they are now open and ready for inspection, and will be sold by the PIECE or SET. There is also on hand, a large assortment of those goods in the trade now so much in demand.

88, Market-street, Sydney, December 22. 9887

300,000 SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS, EX "FANNY CONNELL."

ALDIS, TOBACCO MERCHANT, invites the inspection of connoisseurs to a very prime lot of MANILA CIGARS, ex the *Fanny Connell*,—a superior sample to any that has been imported for years past.

☞ Fresh invoices of "Harris's No. 17," and other British manufactured SNUFFS, ex *Dublin*.

*** Negrohead, Cavendish, and other Tobaccos, the *largest and best selected stock in the market*. 9618

BLACKING.

MESSRS. J. V. LAVERS AND CO., manufacturers of the "Real Escott's Japan Blacking," both liquid and paste, beg respectfully to call public attention to this new product of colonial industry.

Country Storekeepers are particularly invited to try this article, which is warranted equal to anything of the kind imported, and may be obtained on better terms.

Depôt 328, George-street, opposite the Old Burying Ground. 6321

FOR SALE by the undersigned—An invoice of window curtains, from Messrs. Thomas and George Siddons, London.

HENRY MOORE,
North Kent-street.

TO WHALERS.

PRIME Twofold Bay Salt Beef, in tierces and barrels, packed with St. Ubes Salt. On sale.

W. S. MOUTRY,
9471 Duke's Wharf.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned, prime Colonial Cured Beef, Pork, and Tongues, cured last season, and *warranted* by W. C. Wentworth.
9810 R. TOWNS.

KANGAROO SKINS.

FOR SALE, by private contract, by the undersigned, a superior lot of colonial and Hobart Town dressed Kangaroo Skins, weighing from six to eight pounds per dozen.

J. K HEYDON,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
78, King-street. 9874

GIGS.

ON SALE, four new Gigs, of excellent workmanship, mounted on high wheels. Terms moderate. Apply at

W. CANKETT'S
Livery Stables,
Pitt-street, North.
December 23. 9976

FOR SALE,

FIVE THOUSAND fine-woolled Ewes, depasturing on the Clarence River. Apply to

THOMAS SMITH AND CO.,
George-street.
December 4. 8756

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT

1000 HEAD of quiet CATTLE, as under,—

405 Cows
146 Bullocks
227 Heifers
215 Steers
6 Bulls
1 Imported Bull

1000 Head.

With right of well-watered Station.
For further particulars apply to
MR. DELOITTE,
6688 Miller's Point

1000 EWES, IN LAMB.

☞ *Warranted in fine healthy condition, and never to have been diseased.*

MR. MORT

HAS had instructions to offer for sale, by private contract, the above quantity of Ewes, to lamb in March, all warranted sound and healthy, and never to have been diseased.

Full particulars, on application at the Rooms. 10065

THE undersigned will purchase for cash, or make advances on Wool and Tallow consigned to his friends in London.
7463 THOMAS AGARS.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of Wool, Tallow, Hides, &c.
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO
Harrington-street. 6869

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.

ADVANCES made by the undersigned on Wool, Tallow, or other produce, consigned to Messrs. Lyall, Brothers, and Co., London.
6498 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

WOOL, TALLOW, &c.

BUCHANAN AND CO. are purchasers of Wool, Tallow, and other produce; and make advances on shipments thereof to London or Liverpool.
Lyons-buildings, George-street. 5750

THE Undersigned are purchasers of Wool, Oil, and Tallow, or will make advances on Consignments to their Correspondents in London, Messrs. Cruikshank, Melville, and Co.
5327 R. RAMSAY, SEN., AND CO.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are, as usual, cash buyers of wheat, and for which the highest market price will be given for best samples.

THOMAS BARKER AND CO.
Steam Mills, December 20. 9802

£500.

TO be Lent, on good freehold security, the sum of £500, for which £7 per cent. interest will be charged. Apply to Messrs. Lee and Kite, Bathurst, or to Mr. Gilbert Wright, solicitor, Bathurst, if by letter, post paid. 9407

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

SHOULD this meet the eye of Mr. Heath, formerly carrying on a business as Boot and Shoemaker, in Old-street Road, London, who left his wife and family, consisting of five daughters and one son (Susan, Mary, Emma, Jane, Harriett, and John) several years ago, and proceeded to Sydney, he will greatly relieve the distress of his family and friends, by writing to them, should he still be living; if not, any person who may know of his demise would confer a particular favour by communicating the same, and under what circumstances, to Mr. George Rolwegan, Stationer, Collin's street, Hobart Town, and the intelligence will immediately be forwarded to his friends in London.

Hobart Town, 16th December. 10,055

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE, the undersigned, lately carrying on business, at Campbelltown, as boot and shoe makers and leather-sellers, under the firm of Sheffield and Huckstep, have this day dissolved partnership. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to pay the amount of their respective debts to George Sheffield, whose receipt alone shall be their acquittance; and persons having any claims on the said firm are requested to make application to him for the same.

Witness our hands, at Campbelltown, this 13th day of December, 1845.

GEORGE SHEFFIELD,
CHARLES HUCKSTEP.
Witness—JOHN ELLIOTT. 10053

IN THE ESTATE OF FREDERICK WALKER PENDRAY, LATE OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY, IN THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, GENTLEMAN, DECEASED.

THE Creditors of the above Estate are requested forthwith to forward particulars of their claims to the undersigned, at his residence, 44, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, for examination and liquidation.

Dated this twenty-third day of December, 1845.
9978 WILLIAM PENDRAY, SEN.

ALL Accounts against the barque *Hindoo*, J. B. Beard, master, are requested to be sent in duplicate to the office of the undersigned on Friday, 26th December, by 12 o'clock.
10,022 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

THE undersigned being about to leave the colony, requests that all accounts against him may be presented, in order that they may be settled.

ROBERT JOBSON.
Hunter River Inn, December 24. 10066

UNION BANK AUSTRALIA.

TO STONEMASONS, BRICKLAYERS, CARPENTERS, JOINERS, AND OTHER ARTIFICERS.

TENDERS are invited for various artificers works required in the erection and completion of extensive additional buildings to the above Banking House in Sydney. The plans and specification may be seen at the office of Mr. John Bibb. Architect, Macquarie-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before the 14th day of January next.

Security, if necessary, will be required for the due performance of the works, and the Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tenders.

December 22. 9884

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are required for building a Church at Carcoar. Plans and specifications to be seen on application to Mr. Smith, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Carcoar; or to Mr. Edmund Blacket, Architect, South Head Road, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before the 19th of January, 1846.

The Trustees will not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender, and will require security for the due performance of the work. 10,019

WANTED, for the country, five Female Servants; good wages will be given. Apply to Mrs. E. Aspinall, Cumberland-place, between the hours of ten and two. 10,031

NOTICE.

FOUND, at Gunning, two cheques for Five Pounds each, on the Union Bank of Australia, Pitt-street, Sydney, in favour of Dr. Smith or order, signed Richard Heaver, Gillmore, Tumut River, November 10th, 1845.

One cheque on John O'Sulivan, Commercial Bank, Goulburn, in favour of Charles Boyd or bearer. (Signed) John Straban. £1 10s. 0d.

Tumut, 12th November, 1845. 9961

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Liverpool, on 19th instant, a Brown Mare, with black points, aged, branded < on the near shoulder, T< under the mane same side, R or K under the mane off side, marked with white spots on the off shoulder, and a saddle mark on the back, and with a white star in forehead. If stolen, Two Pounds; if strayed, Ten Shillings, will be paid by the undersigned, on recovery of the said mare.

THOMAS AYLING.
Liverpool, December 24. 10056

COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE AND STORE.

TO BE LET,

EITHER YEARLY OR ON LEASE,

THAT commodious Family Residence, with convenient out-buildings and Store attached, at present occupied by W. Dawes, Esq., situate at the corner of Hunter-street and Bligh-street.

May be viewed every day (excepting Sunday) from noon to 4 P.M.

For further particulars apply to
6563 COOPER AND HOLT.

PUBLIC HOUSE TO LET.

NOW in full trade, the "Young Prince of Wales," York-street, with beer-engine, spirit-fountain, counter kegs, and all other fixtures; and if not let privately, will be sold by public auction on Monday, the 29th instant, at twelve o'clock, with the whole of the stock and household furniture, the proprietor being about to retire to the country. For particulars apply to B. M'Laughlin, on the premises.

December 18. 9330

TO BE LET,

FOR THE TERM OF THREE YEARS, OR MORE.

THE Old Established Butchering Business at the corner of Market and George streets, now in full trade, together with slaughtering-houses, sheep-pens, candle-manufactory, and every possible convenience for carrying on an extensive business, with which the carts, horses, butcher's tools, coppers, boilers, and every material connected with both the business of butchering and candle-making, may be purchased at a fair valuation.

This business, together with the present butcher's shop, out-houses, and fixtures, to be let for a term of three years or more, and may be taken with the large house adjoining same, with the extensive stabling thereto attached, all at present in the occupation of the proprietress, Mrs. Charles Smith, or the properties will be let separately, namely:—the stone house and premises in George-street, in one; and the butcher's shop, out-houses, and premises, with the business, in another.

It being the intention of the proprietress of leaving the colony within a very short period, immediate possession can be given; or positive possession will be given on the 1st of January next.

Corner of George and Market streets,
Sydney, December 1. 8549

HOUSE IN HORBURY TERRACE TO LET.

ONE of those delightfully situated and comfortable Family Residences, situate in Horbury Terrace, Macquarie-street. For rent and particulars apply to

THOMAS S. MORT,
10062 George-street.

TO LET.

THREE HOUSES IN "LYONS-TERRACE."

Apply to
Mr. SAMUEL LYONS,
Corner of George-street and Charlotte-place.
November 24. 8157

KEERA VALE, ILLAWARRA.

TO BE LET, for three years, or for such term as may be agreed upon, the commodious House recently built at Keera Vale, Illawarra, by Mr. Justice Therry, as a residence for his family. Twenty-five acres of land and a well stocked garden consisting of three acres of excellent soil will be let with the house. The house, which commands an extensive and agreeable prospect of Mount Keera, Keera Vale, and the adjacent country, is distant only one mile and a half from the sea port town of Wollongong. There is a verandah to three sides of the ground and upper floor of the house, which is quite new, and has not yet been occupied.

Rent—sixty pounds a year, of which a moiety may be expended, at the tenant's option, in the erection of any building, in fencing, or other permanent improvement.

Apply to G. K. Holden, Esq., Sydney, to Mr. J. Hurly, Campbelltown; or to Mr. B. M'Cawley, Wollongong. 9958

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. BLACKMAN,

At the Commissariat Stores, at 10 o'clock, on SATURDAY, THE 27TH DECEMBER, 1845,

(On account of the Accountant General of Her Majesty's Navy), landed from the hired Troop Ship *Ramillies*.

Raisins, Barley, Rice, Sago, Casks, Staves, Heading, Hoops, Bread Bags, Lime Juice Cases, with bottles, Deal Fittings, Blankets, Beds, Pillows, Hammocks, &c., &c. 9979

TO HATTERS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY NEXT, THE 30TH INSTANT, At 11 o'clock precisely,

2 Cases gents' superfine drab Beaver Hats
1 " " French velvet pile ditto
3 " " Black Beaver *superfine*
1 " " Blue cloth Cape

An assortment of Gold and Hat and Cap Bands.

Terms at sale. 10067

IMPORTANT SALE OF DRAPERY, SLOPS, &c.

NOW LANDING, EX "EWERETTA."

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY NEXT, THE 30TH INSTANT, At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

FIFTY-THREE PACKAGES

of the undermentioned goods, now landing ex *Ewerettа*, the greatest portion of which being in good demand, the importer feels confident that the parcel will cover charges, although there may be a loss on some articles, consequently he has instructed the auctioneer to sell the whole without the least reserve, viz.:—

20 Dozen superior indigo blue serge shirts
80 Dozen extra stout striped ditto
80 Dozen regatta ditto
40 Dozen white shirts, linen collars, &c.
20 Dozen striped Guernsey shirts
10 Dozen serge drawers
60 Blue cloth jackets, double breasted rolling collars, bound, &c.
30 Pairs blue cloth trousers
30 Blue cloth vests
30 Black ditto
200 Dark Valencia vests
200 Light ditto ditto
25 Dozen duck trousers
360 Pairs stout drab moleskin trousers
120 Pairs white moleskin trousers
160 Pairs millers' drab trousers
180 Pairs double stitched trousers
50 Pairs strapped trousers
160 Drab moleskin jackets
50 White ditto ditto
90 Tweed Chesterfields
25 Very superior cloth ditto
200 Pairs 8-4 blankets
100 10-4 diaper rugs
100 Dozen brown half hose
150 Dozen cotton braces
50 Dozen India rubber ditto
20 Dozen patent belts, for stockmen
1 Bale Lancashire flannels
1 Bale real Welch ditto
6 Bales longcloths
2 Bales longcloths, *Horrocks*
4 Bales gray sheetings
1 Bale 72-inch sheetings
1 Bale apron checks, *superior*
1 Bale cotton ticks and stripes
2 Cases rich town prints
1 Case handsome de laines
1 Case checked muslins
1 Case white and coloured rolled jaconets
2 Cases rough hollands
An assortment of lace goods, consisting of—cotton and thread edgings, patent Valenciennes, whisker blonds, quillings, &c., &c.
1 Case rich shawls, consisting of—satin, Ottoman, Thibet, Barege, Llama, and Shetland, of the latest styles
An assortment of silk gloves and mitts
An assortment of lappets and cap fronts
An assortment of lace and muslin collars
An assortment of brown and fancy parasols
An assortment of coloured and white stays
An assortment of white cotton hose and socks
An assortment of Grecian boots
An assortment of Tuscan, Dunstable, and fancy straw bonnets
An assortment of rich trimmed bonnets
A complete assortment of haberdashery and ribbons
1 Bale white counterpanes
1 Case drab moleskins
30 Pieces imitation corahs
25 Pieces real ditto
30 Dozen black Brussel handkerchiefs
1 Case white and brown drills.

Terms at sale. 10068

TO DRAPERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, BUYERS FOR NEW ZEALAND AND ISLANDS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, on MONDAY, 29TH DECEMBER, At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

One case rich printed m. de laines
One bale 36-inch Wigan sheeting
Two bales heavy striped shirts
One bale 9-4 blankets
One bale cotton tick
Two bales super shirtings and calicoes
Two bales white quilts and counterpanes
Two cases very superior moleskin trousers
One case white and coloured lenos
One case assorted drab moleskins
One case rich printed muslin dresses
One bale, each 33 and 36-inch grey domestics
One bale large sized regatta shirts
One case lace gloves, mitts, &c.
One case plain and fancy muslins
One case rough and dressed hollands
One case large sized regatta shirts
&c., &c., &c.

Terms—Cash. 10,033

SATURDAY, 27TH DECEMBER.

NEW ZEALAND PLANKS AND SPARS,

Ex Star of China.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at Hector's (late Wilson's Wharf), next to the Queen's Wharf, George-street, ON SATURDAY, 27TH DECEMBER, At 11 o'clock,

75 pieces 12 x 3 and 16 to 20 feet length
43 " 9 x 3 and 22 to 25 feet ditto
104 " 9 x 3 and 20 feet ditto
549 " 9 x 3 and 10 to 18 feet ditto
36 " 9 x 2 and 12 to 24 feet ditto
221 " 6 x 2½ / 6 x 3 } and 12 to 21 feet ditto

1028 Pieces.

15 Spars over 30 feet
33 ditto 30 feet and under.

Terms at sale. 9904

MONDAY, 29TH DECEMBER, 1845.

TO SADDLERS, STATIONERS, IRONMONGERS, DEALERS AND OTHERS.

FOUR CASES GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

JUST LANDED EX "TROPIC," AND "ANGELINA."

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on MONDAY, 29TH DECEMBER, At eleven o'clock,

MM § 1, containing—
45 Dozen assorted riding whips, Nos. 1 to 15
50 Gross Ackerman's best drawing pencils
72 Great gross pencil leads
18 Gross ladies' pens
11 Gents' dressing and shaving cases
§ 2—1500 School primers
46 Boxes needles, 600, 700
9 Gents' dressing cases
6 Gross penholders and three gross purses
§ 3— 86 dozen assorted razor strops
102 Ditto German silver pencil cases
25 Ditto bank pass books, with clasps
86 Ditto assorted pins 4½, 5, and 7
48 Ditto pencils, "Adare and Co.,
114 Ditto ditto for carpenters
§ 4—150 Dozen German silver pencil cases, assorted
28 Ditto razors, assorted
99 Gross magnum bonum pens
200 Ditto eagle pens
53 Large altar books, "Pietas"
128 Small ditto ditto
12 Dozen portable penholders

AFTER WHICH,

80 M quills and pens
17 H India rubber
18 Gross Middleton's drawing pencils
15 Ditto Powley's
50 Ditto penholders
84 Ditto steel pens on cards

Terms at sale. 10,021

HOOP IRON, COLMAN'S STARCH AND BLUE.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, DAMAGED BY SEA WATER, EX "SAINT GEORGE," JONES, MASTER, FROM LONDON.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, At half-past 11 o'clock,

FS C 98 BUNDLES HOOP IRON, assorted, much damaged
99 Bundles Hoop Iron, assorted, slightly damaged

FS, C under, in diamond—
966, 977, 961, 978, 992, 964, 993. } 7 Cases Colman's Starch, much damaged
962, 970, 957, 982 } 4 Cases Colman's Starch, slightly damaged
1027 1 Case 56 Stone Blue, much damaged
1052, 1056, 1051, 1030, 1038, 1037, 1072, 1031. } 8 Cases each 28lbs. Colman's Stone Blue, much damaged
1050, 1148, 1121, 1128, 1134. } 5 Cases, each 28lbs, Colman's Stone Blue, slightly damaged.

Terms, cash, 10,058

WOOL.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on SATURDAY, 27TH DECEMBER, At twelve o'clock,

51 BALES FLEECE WOOL

Terms at sale. 10,059

CUNNINGHAM v. M'KINLAY.
HER MAJESTY'S ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. SAME.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

450 HEAD,

A MIXED HERD OF SUPERIOR CATTLE, DEPASTURING AT LIVERPOOL PLAINS.

TO SETTLERS, CARCASS BUTCHERS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on SATURDAY, 3RD JANUARY, 1846, At twelve o'clock,

450 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.

A mixed herd, branded KY, and other brands. J

The cattle are of a very superior breed, the greater part Cows, well broken in to bail, and a large quantity fat; they are now depasturing at Liverpool Plains, on the run of Mr. William Allison, of Sydney, who will agree with the purchaser on very moderate terms, for their keep for any length of time.

It is seldom such an opportunity offers to persons desirous of purchasing Stock, the above being some of the finest cattle in the colony, and well worthy the attention of all classes of buyers.

Terms at sale. 10,060

IMPORTANT.

Will positively be Sold without the least reserve.

THE "DOVEDALE PARK" ESTATE; BOOTH'S INN, AT QUEANBEYAN; BUILDING LAND, AT BOTANY; VARIOUS CHOICE TOWN ALLOTMENTS.

MR. MORT

Has much pleasure in announcing, that he is instructed by the proprietor to submit for sale by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, At 11 o'clock,

THE undermentioned valuable Properties, affording the most eligible opportunity for the safe and profitable investment of capital, which it has been his good fortune to offer to the public notice for a considerable time past.

No. 1.

The justly celebrated and really beautiful Estate of

"DOVEDALE PARK,"

well known to the stockholders of Wellington and Bathurst, as one of the best selections in those districts, consisting of 3328 Acres, and described in the Title Deeds as—

"All that piece or parcel of Land, "containing by admeasurement—"2,560 acres, be the same more or less, "situate, lying, and being, in the "County of Bathurst, Parish of ", in the Territory of "New South Wales, at Kangaroo Bay, "near Molong, bounded partly on the "east by a line from Nandhillon Ponds "south forty-six chains fifty links, to a "corner village reserve: on the south "by the village reserve, west eighty "chains, and a continued west line "thirty-five chains; on the west by "a line of two hundred and fifty-"seven chains from Nandhillon "Ponds; on the north and re-"mainder of Nandhillon Ponds, to the "point of commencement," being granted to Joseph Taylor, on or before the 15th day of March, 1841, and being the land inserted as No. 14 in the Government notice of the 28th March, 1836, to be called the "Dovedale Park," subject to a quit-rent of £21 6s. 8d. per annum.

TOGETHER WITH,

"All that piece or parcel of Land, "consisting of—"768 acres, situate in the county of Wel-"lington, in Parish of "on the Nandhillon Ponds, bounded "on the east partly by a line south, "commencing at a marked tree on the "Nandhillon Ponds, forming the "north-west corner of Joseph Taylor's "2569 acres grant, ten chains; on the "south by a line west one hundred and "five chains; on the west by a line "north eighty chains; on the north by "a line west sixty one chains to the "Nandhillon Ponds, being the lot sold "as Lot 96, in pursuance of advertise-"ment of 12th January, 1836.

3,328 in all.

Remarks on the above.

With the view of securing to himself a compact park-like demesne, the original proprieter added by purchase, at great expense, the 768 acres last described to the original grant, by which means he succeeded in completing one of the most beautiful estates in the fertile district of which it forms a part. The Nandhillon Ponds and Kangaroo Bay, to both of which this property has almost exclusive access, afford a never-failing supply of water in all seasons, and being bounded by the government village reserve, the purchaser will enjoy, as the concentration of the population takes places, all the advantages which that circumstance is calculated to produce.

The Land, without any improvement whatever, was originally leased to Joshua John Moore, Esq., of Liverpool, for twelve years—the first seven years at £100—five years at £150; and is now let to Thomas Kite, Esq., of Bathurst, at the low rental of £125 per annum: facts which, having reference to the lengthened experience and judgment of these gentlemen, sufficiently indicate the great intrinsic value of the property.

Stockmen's huts, stockyards, and other necessary erections for forming the nucleus of a first-rate establishment, have already been made.

This property, with the run which it commands, will carry a large quantity of

SHEEP OR CATTLE.

No. 2.

That excellent and much frequented Inn and premises known as the

ROSE, SHAMROCK, AND THISTLE,

having a frontage to both Macquoid and Molonglo streets, in the town of

QUEANBEYAN.

The house contains 10 or 12 rooms, most admirably adapted for public accommodation and comfort; detached kitchen and store, eight stall stable, coach house, garden, large yard &c., and is now let to

MR. THOMAS BOOTH,

on a lease of 3 years, from the 1st of January last past, under very stringent conditions as to keeping the premises in good repair, at the very low rent of £80 per annum.

To those acquainted with the township of Queanbeyan, and with the locale of this Inn, the auctioneer deems it unnecessary to say one word in its praise; to those who have not that advantage, it will be sufficient to state that it is situated at the entrance of the township, at the junction of the roads from and to Sydney, Molonglo, Gundaroo to Maneroo, Twofold Bay, and all the populous southern districts, thus insuring at all times a lucrative business, and as a necessary consequence the certainty of its producing an adequate rental.

The Queanbeyan River, which abounds with perch and cod, runs at a distance of not more than 300 yards from the premises.

No. 3.

One Acre of Land at Botany, described in the title deeds as

"All that piece or parcel of land, contain-"ing one acre, more or less, situated in the "county of Cumberland, parish of Botany, "in the colony of New South Wales, "bounded on the north by a line bearing "east 4 chains 46 links, commencing at a "marked stake, and dividing it from a mea-"sured portion of 16½ acres of land; on the "east by a line bearing south 2 chains 24 "links to a stake dividing it from land pos-"sessed by Walter William Thwaites; on "the south by a line bearing west 4 chains "4 links, to a stake dividing it from the "property of the said W. W. Thwaites; "and on the west by a line to the afore-"said stake, dividing it from a Government "Road 1 chain wide."

Forming one of the prettiest sites for a genteel residence in that rapidly improving and respectable vicinity.

ALSO,—

The following TOWN ALLOTMENTS, originally selected with great judgment and discrimination, with reference to their respective sites and local advantages, viz.:—

TOWN OF HUSKISSON.

Roods.	Per.	
2	0	Being allotment No. 1 of Section 17 of the Government plan.
2	0	Ditto No. 2 of ditto 17 ditto
2	0	Ditto No. 3 of ditto 17 ditto
1	3	Ditto No. 7 of ditto 17 ditto
1	14½	Ditto No. 11 of ditto 17 ditto
1	26½	Ditto No. 12 of ditto 17 ditto
1	13	Ditto No. 7 of ditto 17 ditto

BRAIDWOOD.

Roods.	Per.	
2	0	Being allotment No. 4 of 6 of the Government plan
2	0	Ditto No. 5 of ditto 6 ditto
2	0	Ditto No. 10 of ditto 6 ditto
2	0	Ditto No. 11 of ditto 6 ditto

HARTLEY.

Roods.	Per.	
3	30	Being allotment No. 1 of 4 of the Government plan
2	8	Ditto No. 9 of ditto 3 ditto

MERRIWA.

Roods.	Per.	
1	19	Being allotment No. 7 of 12 of the Government plan

CLARENCE TOWN.

Roods.	Per.	
2	0	Being allotment No. 17 of 7 of the Government plan.

For further information relative to above properties, application to be made
MR. MORT,
At the Rooms, George-street.

STARCH AND BLUE

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, DAMAGED BY SEA WATER

MR. MORT

WILL sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on SATURDAY, 27TH DECEMBER, At half-past eleven o'clock,

FS C in diamond
984, 994, 1001, 960,995 } 5 cases, each 56 lb., Colman's starch
1018, 1022, 1023 } 3 cases, each 56 lb. stone blue
F in diamond S outside,
559—1 case, 56 lb., Leacher and Co.'s

Terms—Cash.

WARRANTED SOUND.

324 EWES, 2 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS
139 WETHERS, 2 TO 4 YEARS
196 YEARLINGS (BEING HALF INCREASE 1844)
10 CHOICE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED
150 LAMBS, (BEING HALF INCREASE 1845)

819 HEAD, MORE OR LESS.

Now depasturing at Moreton Bay, where they can remain on terms, if the purchaser wishes it.

MR. MORT

HAVING been instructed to sell above flock of fine woolled sheep WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, Begs to inform the public generally that he will dispose of them by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, THE 20TH JANUARY, At 11 o'clock precisely,

(The Government Stock being advertised by Mr. Blackman for 12 o'clock on the same day.)

☞ Mr. Mort would call the particular attention of parties on the look out for first class sheep to this small lot; and to those who are in search of a profitable investment, he would point out the advantageous opportunity now offered, as the sheep may remain for any period in the hands of the gentleman under whose excellent superintendance they have been for the last two years, or removed to other stations if required.

Terms at sale.

THE DARLING DOWNS.

2500 REALLY CHOICE SHEEP

WITH THE RIGHT TO HIGHLY IMPROVED STATION FOR 10,000.

WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions to submit *for public sale* by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on THURSDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1846, At twelve o'clock,

A MOST VALUABLE FLOCK of CHOICE SHEEP, consisting of head (more or less) well bred sheep, comprising the usual proportions of ewes, wethers and hoggets, with the September lambs, exact particulars of which will be received per next steamer.

THE IMPROVEMENTS

on the station chiefly consist of the following, viz.:—

A substantial house erected on iron-bark sleepers, containing six rooms,—the sitting and bed-room in front are each 14 feet square, which, with the passage, make a length of 32 feet frontage, by a verandah 7 feet wide. In addition to the rooms, is a detached kitchen and store, and before the house there is a productive garden, the vines having borne abundantly for the last two years.

ON THE STATION,

Which as before stated will carry at all seasons of the year at least

10,000 SHEEP,

Is the usual cultivation ground, the necessary huts, a stock-yard, capable of holding head of Cattle, and hurdles for 5000 Sheep.

The Station is most abundantly watered, being situate on the north side of Hall's Creek, to which it has a very considerable frontage, and is unquestionably equal to any on the Downs.

☞ *Intending purchasers are particularly invited to visit the Station for the purpose of obtaining by personal inspection the advantages which it possesses (and which it is impossible to make known by advertisement), as well as to examine the Sheep;* and the Auctioneer is authorised to state, that any parties desirous of going up will have horses provided at Brisbane, and such other assistance as lies in the proprietor's power to give.

N. B.—Additional particulars may be learnt on application to the auctioneer.

HORSE STOCK AND DAIRY COWS.

SALE POSTPONED FROM 19TH DECEMBER TO TUESDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1846, WHEN IT WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE, AT THE TOWNSHIP OF PATERSON.

MR. A. DODDS has been honoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at the Paterson Township, on TUESDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1846, At Noon,

Thirty head of HORSE STOCK, from the well-known valuable stud of the late Matthew Chapman, Esq., comprising Colts and Fillies, from 3 to 4 years old, and several first-rate Brood Mares.

One Entire, SIR GEORGE, a half-bred Blood and Cleveland.

ALSO,

One hundred head of prime DAIRY COWS.

The superior quality of the Horses and Dairy Herd, and the well-known experience and judgment, as a breeder, of the late proprietor, entitle them to the particular attention of every gentleman desirous of raising and improving the character of his stock.

Full particulars, and all information relative to the stock, &c., will be furnished on the day of sale.

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